THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
For the 40-Hour Week
For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. V., No. 328 | Published daily except Sunday by The National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc., 26-28 Union Sq., New York, N. Y. | NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1929 | SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, $6.00 per year. | Price 3 Cents

REVEAL PROOF OF PLAN TO ASSASSINATE JULIO MELLA

15,000 at Lenin Meet Fight War Danger

Chicago Youth Defy Police, Hold Memorial

DENOUNCE U. S. IMPERIALISMS' KELLOGG TREATY

Score Murder of Mella and Persecution of Negroes

'Defend Soviet Union!'

Foster, Gitlow Urge Intensified Struggle

Amid the cheers of 15,000 militant workers, speakers at the Lenin memorial meeting in Madison Square Garden, Saturday night, served notice on the imperialist powers that in the event of a new imperialist war and an attack on the Soviet Union, the workers of the United States and of other countries will join hands with the Red Army of the U. S. S. R. in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and peasants' republic in America and throughout the world.

The speakers were William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow, members of the Secretariat of the Workers (Communist) Party; Otto Huiswood, director of Negro work, and Julia Stuart Poyntz, director women's work of the Party, and Andre Rodrigo, Cuban Communist leader. William W. Weinstone, district organizer of the Workers Party, struck the keynote of the protest rally when he declared that the murder of Julio Mella by spies of Machado was the first result of Hoover's "good-will" trip to Latin-American.

Three Resolutions Adopted.

Three resolutions were unanimously adopted, dealing with the political, social and economic situation. The first denounced the extensive preparations of the Wall Street government for a new war. It exposed the Kellogg peace pact as a "smoke-screen before the masses to hide the war aims and create illusions regarding pacifist desires of American capitalism." A second resolution assailed the brutal slaying of Mella, the White Terror in the Caribbean and Latin-American countries and pledged the cooperation of the revolutionary masses of this country to the end of the dethronement of the puppet governments of Wall Street.

The third dealt with the atrocious treatment of the Negro masses in the United States. It called for an end to the "lynch rope, the stake, Jim-Crowism, peonage, segregation and discrimination" and it embodied the pledge of the Workers (Communist) Party to fight for racial equality, for self-determination of the oppressed Negro race and for the overthrow of capitalism.

Cheer Speakers.

The revolutionary sentiment of the vast audience at the Garden gathered to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the death of Lenin, was clear and unmistakable throughout the evening. When Herbert Zam, national secretary of the Young Workers League, asserted that though Lenin was gone, Leninism lives on and grows in its might, the asesmblage roared its approval. Again the workers cheered and cheered when Otto Huiswood recounted the aims of the Workers Party to fight for the exploited Negro masses and against the use of the lynch rope and bayonets. There was thunderous applause when Juliet Stuart Poyntz called on the masses to help build the Daily Worker, the Freiheit and other sections of the Workers (Communist) Party press. And Andre Rodrigo, who, in Spanish, reveiwed the persecution of Mella and the ultimate slaying, was given a hearty reception and an assurance of solidarity. Rodrigo left yesterday for Mexico City, to attend the National Assembly of Workers and Peasants, which will form a new trade union organization in Mexico.

But the 15,000 men and women went wild in approbation when Ben Gitlow declared "that the Red Army of the Soviet Union is our army, the army of the working class. In the event of an attack by the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union, we will fight for the Soviet Union and for the defeat of imperialism. Our slogan is: Class against class. Defend the Soviet Union. Down with imperialism in the United

(Continued on Page Two)

Workers' Leader Killed by Imperialists

Julio Mella, murdered in Mexico City, Jan. 10 by agents of the Machado government in Cuba, a government completely subservient to American capitalists. Mella was hated by them for organizing the Communist Party of Cuba, and leading the fight against Imperialism.

REVOLT SPREADS IN GUATEMALA

U. S. Warships May Intervene

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 20.—Insurgents in three western provinces of Guatemala were reported to be fighting for their lives today against superior federal forces. The government troops are reported to have captured the towns of Mazatenango and Salama while the insurgents were stubbornly disputing every inch of ground around Quetzaltenango.

The government used planes to bomb the cities. The insurgents have no planes.

It is believed that troops of insurgents withdrew from Mazatenango in the direction of the mountains where they can keep up an indefinitely long struggle against the federal forces.

* * *

U. S. Warships.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 20. American authorities here denied that war vessels had already been dispatched to Guatemala, but admitted that there were United States battleships off the Guatemalan coast. Real Admiral David F. Sellers, commander of the American special squadron in Central American waters, is known to be at hand and is armed with extraordinary powers, both from the state and navy departments, for intervention in any Latin-American nation under pretext of protecting American lives and property.

The seizure of the railroad by the insurgents will undoubtedly give the United States just the pretext it needs to intervene in Guatemala.

The United Fruit Company has a

(Continued on Page Five)

Thousands in Rally at Riga; Police Jail Workers; Use Whips

RIGA, Jan. 20.—Twenty-five Communists and other workers including a member of Parliament, were arrested by police here today during the government's attack on a meeting of nearly 8,000 persons protesting against unemployment conditions. Police wielded "nagaikas," Cossack whips, to disperse the crowd.

1 KILLED IN BLAST.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., (By Mail).—One man was killed and six injured, some fatally, in an explosion caused by escaping gas in a six-story building. The building had been condemned by the state fire-martial.

TO BUILD DRESS STRIKE MACHINE

Active Unionists Meet Tomorrow at 8

Nominations and strike district meetings last week made of it one of the most intense for the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. The meeting of its active members, the general elections and the conference of shop representatives, will make of this week one of construction of the strike machinery for the big struggle just ahead.

Of tremendous importance, according to the appeal of the union, is the meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Webster Hall of all active members from all sections of the union.

Cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers are called upon to lay aside all other arrangements and come to the meeting of active members tomorrow night. The meeting will occupy itself largely with the establishment of the strike machinery.

In issuing its call to this meeting the union asks all active workselves to the strike organization and to demonstrate this by coming to the picket lines in the morning to the two dress shops that are now out on strike, the S. & W. Dress Co., 307 W. 38th St. and the Foremost Dress Co., 370 W. 35th St.

Elections for all officers to the United Joint Board and all officers and other functionaries of the various locals are to be held this Thursday. Polling hours are to be from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. The election places will probably be in 16 W. 21st St. and in 22 E. 22nd St. Additional polling booths are expected to be arranged for in other places. Announcement of these locations will be made later.

From two Joint Boards, one in the fur trades and one in the ladies' garment manufacturing industry, the new union intends to make one, to function for the whole industry. Both Joint Boards are meeting weekly in joint session.

On the day of elections, Thursday, all shops representatives will meet in a shop delegates conference to take up various questions. Prominently on the day's order will be placed the question of the delegate council's position and tasks in the machinery which is to call and conduct the dressmakers' general strike.

The other chief problem facing the conference, which will be held immediately after work in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., will be the problem of choosing from among themselves their Joint Board delegation. The Council is to furnish one-third of the total delegates in the new united Joint Board.

HIT MURDER OF MELLA AT RALLY AT U. S. BUILDING

500 Demand Release of Porter; Score War Danger

Police Attack the Meet

Fifteen Young Workers Are Arrested

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Taking possession of the steps of the federal building and repelling all efforts of federal officers to oust them, 500 young workers demonstrated yesterday in honor of Lenin Day, demanding the "immediate and unconditional release of John Porter," "no imperialist wars" and "defense of the Soviet Union."

The demonstration, carried out in the loop district, in the heart of Chicago's crowded business section, also vigorously denounced Wall Street's murder of Julio Mella, Cuban Communist. The Young Workers (Communist) League arranged the demonstration, which was preceded by a parade.

Despite a brutal attack by the Chicago police, and federal marshals from inside the building, the crowd of young workers held its own for an hour, more and more workers attending. Banners carrying the above slogans were carried up and down Adams St. in front of the building.

Against Imperialism.

Speeches were made by Fred Herzberg of the Young Workers (Communist) League, and by others, until speaking was made impossible by the repeated charges of mounted police. The speakers pointed out the connection between the U. S. financiers, who own the Cuban government, and its sending of two assassins to kill the Cuban Communist leader, Julio Antonio Mella, in Mexico City a few days ago. They pointed to the U. S. army as the agent of the mill owners, in its role of persecutor of John Porter, youthful strike leader in New Bedford, who was arrested and rushed to military prison for taking part in the textile

(Continued on Page Five)

400 TAILORS IN BOSTON WALKOUT

Strike Against Hillman Speed Up System

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Four hundred tailors, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, workers in Boston's largest men's clothing factory, are out on strike against their bosses and against the union officialdom.

Told to Turn Out More Work.

Events leading to the revolt against the Tremont Clothing Co., and their agents in the union are: with the introduction of a line of finer work, which takes longer to produce, needing greater care, the pressers were instructed to turn out more than they had made under the standard set for cheaper work. With the old standard already unbearably high, the new demand met with the refusal of the pressers. The bosses then ordered them to halt work.

Knowing that they were being backed by the union officialdom, the employers also demanded that 1,500 garments be produced on the workers' own time. Not one cent would be received by the harrassed workers for this work.

Hillman Comes to Bosses' Aid.

The workers held a shop meeting. The matter was argued. A decision was there made to demand that the union call a strike against the firm and its subsidiaries, which themselves employ 300 more tailors. The Joint Council officials at their meeting after this received a telegram from President Hillman's office, calling them to New York. The local officials then announced that the halting of work against the firm was a "stoppage" and not a strike, meaning that they refused to tie up the firm.

SERAN CASTIGADOS LOS AGITADORES QUE MANDA JULIO ANTONIO MELLA

El Gobierno de Cuba ha Recibido Indicaciones en tal Sentido de Nuestro País

HABANA, Cuba, enero 7. (Associated).—Unos mensajes enviados al Secretario de Estado, dan cuenta de que el Gobierno mexicano que preside el licenciado Emilio Portes Gil, piensa castigar a los comunistas cubanos que han estado tratando de provocar una agitación en México contra el Gobierno cubano, desde las columnas del periódico "Cuba Libre".

Dícese que las autoridades mexicanas han iniciado una amplia investigación sobre el incidente ocurrió a últimas fechas en unas asambleas de propaganda, en las que los agitadores cubanos desgarraron y profanaron el pabellón de la estrella solitaria.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de México, ha expresado su pesar por el asunto.

Dícese que el jefe de los agitadores cubanos en México es Julio Antonio Mella, quien figuró como director de los estudiantes universitarios de la Habana, habiendo sido señalado como responsable de varios motines ocurridos en Cuba.

Fué aprehendido a raíz del atentado dinamitero cometido contra la vida del ex Presidente Alfredo Zayas. Poco después huyó del país.

Translation of Provocative "Excelsior" Article

AGITATORS HEADED BY JULION ANTONIO MELLA WILL BE PUNISHED. THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT HAS RECEIVED NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT FROM OUR COUNTRY.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 7 (AP).—Messages sent to the secretary of state, give account that the Mexican government, headed by the lawyer Emilio Portes Gil, intends to punish the Cuban Communists who have been trying to provoke an agitation in Mexico against the Cuban government from the columns of the periodical "Free Cuba."

"It is said that the Mexican authorities have begun a wide investigation of the incident that occurred recently in some propaganda meetings, in which Cuban agitators tore and profaned the Cuban flag.

"The Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico has expressed his regrets upon the subject.

"It is said that the chief of the Cuban agitators in Mexico is Julio Antonio Mella, who figured as director of university students of Havana, having been pointed out as responsible for various mutinies in Cuba.

"He was arrested in connection with a dynamite attack against the life of ex-President Alfredo Zayas. A little later he fled from the country."

—From "El Excelsior," the daily organ of Catholic and fascist reaction in Mexico City, January 8, two days before Mella's assassination.

Worker Prisoners Rise in Revolt in Mexico as Court Hears Mella Case

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—While a formal investigation into the death of Julio Mella, Communist leader murdered by United States imperialism thru the Wall Street government of Cuba, and with the connivance of at least several Mexican government officials, was going on in court here, witnesses and worker spectators could hear the roar of worker prisoners in Bellem Prison adjoining, defying police and firemen with hoses. They were protesting the imposition of fresh tyrannical rules for the prison, decreed by the new governor, Brigadier General Luciano Peralta.

GAS TRUST FIGHTS RIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—An attempt by the retail gasoline trust here, the San Francisco Garage and Property Owners' Association to ruin rivals who have been selling under the trust's prices, is on. The trust will engage in a price cutting campaign, and drive what it calls the "pirates" out of business. A large fleet of trucks has been chartered by the trust to carry the extra gas it expects to sell.

Duncan Troupe to Be Here Another Week in Varied Program

Insistent demand has caused the Isadora Duncan Dancers to again postpone plans for a national tour. The dancers will continue thruout the entire week at Wallack's Theatre, 42nd St., west of Broadway, presenting program of unusual interest.

Thousands of workers have already seen these remarkable working class children from the Soviet Union and any more are expected to see them this week—their last in New York City. Under the direction of Irma Duncan, head of the famous Isadora Duncan School in Moscow, this remarkable troupe is creating an art filled with the spirit of the first workers' and peasants' republic.

Wallack's Theatre is a small intimate theatre where everyone can see the dancers at good advantage. The program include numbers by Gluck, Schubert, Chopin, Brahms and Beethoven and conclude with the famous series, "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia," which have stirred thousands of workers. The performances are being given at popular prices.

DOCUMENTS IN NEWSPAPER OF REACTION IN MEXICO SHOW MURDER CONSPIRACY

Imperialist Agents Defend Crime in Advance; Police Chief Gave Killers Sanctuary

"Witnesses" Confess Secret Service Compelled Them to Give False, Romantic Version

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—Documents made public here show that a deliberate attempt was made thru the reactionary press, two days before the assassination of Julio Mella, Cuban Communist, to prepare the public and justify in advance the plan to murder him.

MELLA BRANDED ARTICLE FALSE

'Excelsior' Story Shield for Political Crimes

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—A letter sharply characterizing the article in the "Excelsior," that he had torn up a Cuban flag, as provocative and false, was written by Julio Mella just before his assassination and immediately after he saw the article. It points out that the motives for the publication of the article are to aid the Cuban government in its campaign against the Cuban revolutionary exiles in Mexico, to suppress their paper and wreck vengeance upon them. Mella was the organizer of the Communist Party in Cuba and was a member of the executive of the Mexican Communist Party after his exile from Cuba. He was a leader of the other Cuban worker exiles. His letter is as follows:

"Mexico City, Jan. 8, 1929.

"Editor of 'Excelsior':

"Dear Sir: I again take the trouble to call your attention to the 'Cuban flag incident,' because the dispatches published in this morning's papers, coming from Havana, where it is announced that the secretary of foreign affairs of Mexico has expressed his regrets for the supposed incident and that the Mexican authorities will punish the Cuban immigrants.

Article False

"I again declare, in the name of the Association of New Revolutionary Cuban Emigrees, that there was no affront whatever to the Cuban flag at the celebration 'A Cuban Night,' as those who were present in the hall can testify.

"I do not know what is the investigation that has been made, as no Cuban immigrant has asked for such before competent judicial or political authority. We suppose that the foreign secretary has not sent any regrets to the Cuban government, and, if he has done so, certainly he has expressed regret for something that has not taken place.

"I repeat my previous declarations, where I attribute this ignoble campaign to the political vengeance of the members of the present Cuban government, who prevent us immigrants from publishing anything in the Havana press, now that the only existing press is that of the government and this suppresses our letters.

"The author of this campaign is Mr. Amarall, who was employed by the legal department of the Cuban government, who came to this country and has returned to Cuba in a most mysterious manner, with no one knowing the causes of his sus-

(Continued on Page Five)

Also, with the dismissal by special order of President Gil, sent by wire, of the Chief of the Mexican Secret Police, Vicente Quintana, under the fire of the nation-wide protest of workers and peasants for sheltering the assassins of Julio Mella, it is revealed that Quintana, openly accused of being bribed by the Cuban government, had tried to turn suspicion upon the false track of another motive and thus shelter the real assassins who were agents of the President of Cuba.

Mella Accused Imperialists.

Although everyone knew that Mella's murder was a political assassination, and although Mella had himself stated in his dying moments that he was certain that he had been shot down by agents of the Cuban government, Quintana had framed up another story to deceive the public into believing that Mella was killed by a rival for the love of Tina Modotti, Mella's friend and comrade.

Quintana had produced, not only a known agents provocateur, one Jose Magrinat, with whom Mella had spoken only a few minutes before he was shot down, and who had made an appointment with Mella at a certain hour and place undoubtedly to set the assassins upon Mella's track, but three other supposed "witnesses" who had testified that some other man was seen by them with Mella and Tina Modotti, and that they were "quarrelling over the girl."

Masses Refute Story.

The masses of workers and peasants, through their gigantic demonstrations of anger at Mella's murder and storm of demands upon the government of Portes Gil, forced Gil to remove Quintana, and smashed the lying story he circulated.

As quickly as Quintana was discharged, the three "witnesses" confessed that he had compelled them under fear of punishment, to testify falsely and that there was no "rival" and no "love affair."

In addition to this proof of the murder of the Communist leader being directly chargeable to the President of Cuba, and his agents, are the official reports of the police commissioner who questioned both Mella and Tina Modotti.

Machado Agents.

The Mexican newspaper "El Universal" of Jan. 12 published the following report of the police commissioner who directly investigated the murder of Mella, questioning him as he lay on his death-bed in the Red Cross hospital. This police report also proves that Mella knew his assassins were agents of Machado. It says:

"I received notice that in the second street of Abraham Gonzalez there was wounded Senor Julio Antonio Mella. Later, questioned in the Red Cross hospital, the wounded man was able to speak and declared that he was certain that his assailants were sent by the government of Cuba. The wounds are classified and described in the medical certificate that accompanies this report. With the foregoing noted, an examination was held.

"Present: Julio Antonio Mella, and questioned according to the general legal form, said that he was named as herein written, being originally from Havana, Republic of Cuba, of 25 years of age, married, student and journalist, living at 31 Abraham Gonzalez St., declared:

"That at 9:15 today, accompanied by Tina Modotti, he was walking through Morelos Avenue, and at turning into the second street of Abraham Gonzalez, heard two shots, fired at his person, causing him the wounds that he showed. That he is certain that his assailants were two individuals sent expressly by the government of Cuba, as he (Mella) was the voice of Communist ideas, contrary to the ideas of that government. That it should be noted that two years ago he fled from Cuba because they tried to kill him, having imputed that he had insulted the flag of that nation. That some moments before being wounded, he

(Continued on Page Five)

Passengers, Baggage Taken From Grounded Liner Pres. Garfield

ABOARD S. S. PAN-AMERICA, Jan. 20 (By Radio to the U. P.)—Passengers, baggage and mail are being transferred aboard this ship from the S. S. President Garfield, which is hard and fast aground on Matanilla Shoal.

Kills Negro Worker, Gets 3 Years, Paroled

MIAMI, (By Mail).—Robert Malone, convicted of second degree murder for killing a Negro worker in a construction gang, was sentenced to three years prison. He was not sent to prison, however, but was paroled to his brother, Syd Malone, who defended him during the trial. G. W. Bowers was sentenced to 30 days for trying to bribe one of the jurors for the release of Malone.

Progressive Workers in Cleaners and Dyers Union Urge to Attend Meeting Tonignt

WILL ANSWER FAKE MOVES OF LABOR BETRAYER

Call on Membership to Mobilize

Faced with a membership which they know to be sympathetic to the progressives they had expelled, and which gives evidence of refusing to be used as a catspaw in furthering the ends of the officialdom, Business Agent Weintraub, of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, recently made the fake maneuver of calling a membership meeting for the purpose of "reconsidering" the expulsion of the progressives. That meeting is to be held tonight.

That the maneuver of Weintraub was hypocritical and merely a "maneuver" and not an honest step toward the reinstatement of the members illegally expelled last January, is proven by the fact that all the other gangster officials of the union spoke against it, including all the executive board members. Conclusive proof, however, was offered by Weintraub himself, who went around visiting all the shops, instructing his followers to come to tonight's meeting and vote down the proposal for reinstatement.

The progressives take this maneuver to be a confession of bankruptcy by the officialdom, and, not afraid that the membership will decide against reinstatement, are doing their utmost to rally the true membership. Hundreds of leaflets put out by the Progressive Group, exposing the bureaucrats are circulated among the members to rally them to the meeting.

In part the appeal of the Progressive Group declares:

"The policies of the officials have brought the union to ruin. The officials have lost the confidence of the members and their splitting tactics broke the solidarity of the workers, the result of which we feel in the shops.

"Now the situation in the industry, the approach of the new agreement, the general dissatisfaction of the members and their refusal to support the officialdom in their move to once more hand over the union to the bosses has forced them to consider the pressure of the members.

"Sister and Brothers: This is a critical turn in the union. Every one of you who has the welfare of the union at heart must be present at the special meeting tonight and make it as demonstrative as the meeting held following the illegal expulsions of Jan. 1928.

"Do not permit yourselves to be tricked by the clique.

"Remove terrorism and demand freedom of speech.

"Vote for the unconditional reinstatement of all expelled members of the Progressive Group at a special membership meeting."

Officer's Negligence Kills 3 Navy Seamen

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 20.—The death of three seamen and two officers of the U. S. navy resulted here when the ranking officer caused a naval gig carrying him to crash into a barge. The seamen were Earl D. Tibbets of Haverhill, Mass; Herbert D. McDowell, of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Fred W. Sweinberg, of West Orange, N. J.

The officer in command was the captain of the Ninth Destroyer Squadron. His name was Griswold, and he was one of the staff officers given swanky soft jobs during most of his career.

Impeached Governor, Spook Chasing Advisor

Mrs. O. O. Hammond, private secretary of Governor Henry Johnson of Oklahoma. She is said to be the head of an "occult" ring of Rosicrucians who are trusted by Johnson to tell him the fateful moment in which to sign bills. The legislature has just charged him with corruption and impeached him for using the militia to run them out of their chambers.

Hall Johnson Choir Works by Day and Sings at Night

In an interview given to a Daily Worker reporter recently, Hall Johnson, organizer and leader of the Hall Johnson Negro Choir, said that most of the members of his group are workers, who devote their spare time to the study and performance of the songs of their people. Some of them are students in music conservatories, but most of them, says Johnson, "work every day but sing at night. Our present group especially is a pretty hard-working bunch. I don't think there are any of them who do singing exclusively."

This popular choir sang twice at the summer Stadium Concerts and are expected to be on the programs again this summer. At the concert given by them at the Golden Theatre, the house was sold out and many turned away, and upon popular request, another concert is to be given on February 3 at the Gallo Theatre, 254 W. 54th St., at 8:30 p. m.

Johnson says that he believes the reason the spirituals were so popular as a mass expression was because this was the only thing the slaves could do without interference from their masters, and because many of the spirituals, while having a religious form, are actually an expression of the miserable lives of the slaves.

The American Negro Labor Congress and the Negro Champion have secured these singers as a part of a splendid program at their Harlem Revels, to take place tomorrow evening at Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and 7th Ave. The program also includes Elizabeth Welsh, of the cast of "Blackbirds," a Negro revue which has been running on Broadway for more than a year; Doris Rheubottom, singer at the Alhambra Theatre; and Paul and Thelma Meeres, tango dancers. The Vernon Andrade Orchestra will provide the music for dancing.

All workers, Negro and white, are invited to attend. The Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square; New Masses, 39 Union Square; Tattler, 2396 Seventh Ave.; and Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., still have some tickets for sale, so hurry up and get yours.

Any organization wishing to have a box should immediately make reservations by telephone, Harlem 5643. Just a few boxes are left.

Toronto Carpenters Push Officials Along to Make Better Deal

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 20.—Pressure of the membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners here is forcing the officials to take a stronger stand in their negotiations with the General Contractors Association of the Builders' Exchange.

Contractors are refusing to negotiate an agreement for 1929. Officials of the union openly say that they are trying to "hold the membership in check" and get them to accept conditions proposed.

SOVIET FARMER HAS FULL LIFE

Albert Rhys Williams Tells of Struggle

"Last winter I saw by the Volga a tractor entering a village. Eyes that had never seen an engine grew big with wonder, gazing at the strange, clanking, many-wheeled monster," said Albert Rhys Williams lecturing under the auspices of the Society For Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia, last night at the Martin Beck Theatre.

"I don't what you to picture a place of harmony and peace and quiet order," he continued. "On the contrary, there are deep conflicts and clashes of mind, currents and undercurrents between the older generation and the new, between the old patriarchial family that wants to keep the woman in the home and the the newer concept of freedom and liberty, with tens of thousands of women delegates. Because the old hard-fist usurious trading peasant and the poorer middle peasantry, between the traditional, superstitious minded and those who accept the new views of the universe, between the bearded and the beardless."

Williams has been for five years in the U. S. S. R. on this trip and will return. He is not a Communist, but his study of the agricultural conditions in the U. S. S. R. has made him very sympathetic.

His lecture was accompanied by a motion picture, showing peasant life in the Volga region, in Ukraine, and is Uzbekistan.

It was aided by two appearances of Nina Tarasova, singing the first time folk songs of the peasants of the U. S. S. R.

15,000 PLEDGE FIGHT ON WAR AT BIG LENIN MEET

Pledge Fight Against Imperialist War

Continued from Page One

States. Hail the revolutionary movement of the workers and farmers. Hail the Workers (Communist) Party! Let us conduct our struggle for the defeat of imperialism and for winning the entire world for the working class." Opening his address, Gitlow said:

Fighting Imperialist War.

"The period of successful revolution gave us Lenin, the outstanding leader of the working class. When he died the workers' movement did not stand still, but marched forward. Following the teachings of Lenin, the workers all over the world are mobilizing to fight imperialism and the capitalist ruling powers. Today, we are approaching a new imperialist world war. The only force in America fighting against this war is the Workers (Communist) Party.

"American imperialism is trying to extend its rule and dominance over the world. At this time the militant workers of the United States declare to the workers of Mexico and Latin-America that we stand with them in their struggle and will do everything possible to bring about solidarity to the end that the government of Wall Street be ended and that the workers and peasants come into control not only in Latin-America, but also in the United States."

Touching on the murder of Mella, he said:

Will Avenge Mella Murder.

"We, American workers, regret the great loss. But we declare to the Wall Street imperialists that the assassination of Mella does not bring an end to the revolutionary movement in Cuba. Together with the Cuban workers, we will avenge the murder of Mella."

Foster, who was the last speaker was interrupted from time to time by applause, cheering and the stamping of feet. He said:

"On this, the fifth anniversary of the death of Lenin, we meet to rededicate ourselves to the principles he taught, to the Workers (Communist) Party and to the Communist International. We find gigantic tasks confronting us. The world is aflame with preparations for a new war, a war between imperialist powers and a war against the Soviet Union. Never in the history of the world were such tremendous war preparations made as at present.

Labor Imperialists.

"We see fake representatives of labor, the bureaucratic leaders of the American Federation of Labor, falling in line with the imperialists, trying to break up the natural resistance of the working class. They have turned the trade unions into sections of virtual machines for war.

"The Workers (Communist) Party and the Communist International are organizing the masses of the world. As the war develops, the workers of this country and the workers of other nations will use the strategy taught by the great leader, Lenin. They will declare war against the imperialist governments and shatter them."

It was the task of the Workers Party, Foster said, to lead the masses in the building of industrial unions in the United States. He was cheered when he recounted the organization of the new miners', textile and needle trades workers' unions.

The evening was opened with a demonstration by representatives of Latin-American countries in protest of the murder of Julio Mella. Led by Cecilio Mella, brother of the slain Cuban Communist leader, the delegates marched through the aisles of the great Garden and onto the platform. Mella carried a red banner. The Young Pioneers of America, several hundred strong, also paraded through the auditorium and then gave revolutionary yells.

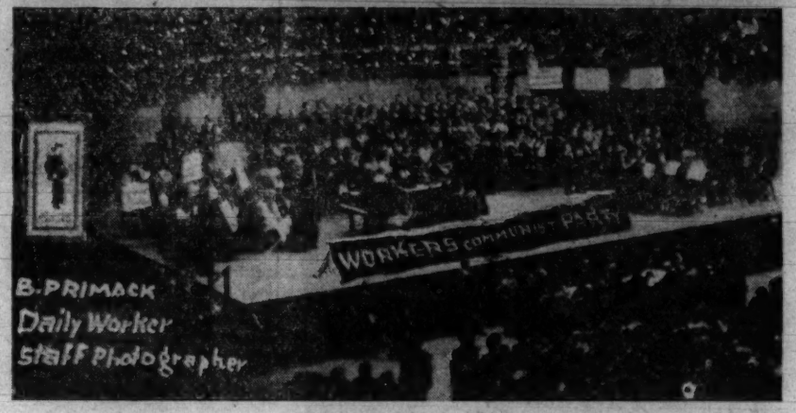
The last procession was that of the Freheit Gesangs Verein, with 250 members participating. Five numbers were offered by the revolutionary chorus, beginning with the "International," in which the audience joined.

Soviet Music.

An outstanding feature of the meeting was the recital by Jascha Fischermann, noted Soviet pianist. He played "1905," "1917" and other Soviet music.

The entertainment program was concluded with a labor sports spectacle by the Labor Sports Union. An acrobatic act and pyramids were presented by the Kisatoverit Athletic Club. There was a mass drill in which the Vesa and Kisatoverit Athletic Clubs participated and a sham sickle drill by the Vesa Club.

New York Workers at Lenin Memorial in "Garden"



Above: Part of huge crowd massed in Madison Square Garden to commemorate the anniversary of Lenin's death, to pledge themselves to fight the war danger and gain fresh enthusiasm for the task of organizing American workers. This meeting condemned imperialism and denounced the murder of Mella. Below: Closer view of stage, with Freiheit chorus on it.

Grain Purchases From Peasants in the Soviet Union Show Increase

Purchases of grain from Soviet peasants for the month of Dec. 1928, amounted to 1,010,000 metric tons, nearly double the procurements for Dec., 1927.

Total purchases of grain by official procuring agencies for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1928, according to cable reports received by the Amtorg Trading Corporation amounted to 5,791,000 metric tons, an increase of 23.4 per cent over the purchases for the same period in the preceding year.

New Masses Will Hold Spring Carnival Mar. 1

The New Masses is getting ready for its spring carnival which will take place on Friday, March 1st. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. The spring carnival promises to be even more successful than the Winter Ball last December. Groups of workers are urged to buy their tickets early and come in costumes.

New Masses artists and writers will greet the spring with song and dance and gay costumes. Novel attractions will be announced soon.

JACKSONVILLE, (By Mail).—John Wright, a Negro worker, was convicted of second degree murder on a charge that could not be substantiated by the evidence.

Canadian Eskimo Sick, Dying; the Government Gives Them Banners

McPHERSON, Canada, Jan. 20.—Ten per cent of the Eskimo population in the McKenzie River valley died during the influenza epidemic last year, according to reports here. The Canadian government keeps these people in a state of practical destitution by its game laws and general interference with tribal life, without any compensating advantage of medical service or otherwise.

The school system provided for a people who, according to all observers are unusually eager to learn, is confined to the "Three R's" and to copious instructions in loyalty to the king—and to the fur traders who exploit them. Instead of medicine, the missionaries sent in here provide the Eskimo with union jacks which they are encouraged to fly on their fishing boats.

COMPETE FOR MARKET.

WINTER GARDEN, Fla., (By Mail).—The Dutch Potash Export Company, by a series of experiments that proved to be of good advertising value, has succeeded in winning over a large part of the fertilizer market here and has become a keen competitor of American chemical concerns.

LEFT WING POLLS 150 IN ELECTIONS IN WAITER UNION

Local 1 Members Show Militancy

The left wing got 150 votes, but as a reaction against the past year's misleadership of fake progressives, Local 1 Waiters' and Waitresses, A. F. of L., has put into office an almost complete right wing ticket, according to announcement of the annual election results this week. Wm. Lehman, former secretary and notorious for Tammany Hall politics, was again placed in power, backed up by a right wing executive board and business agents. Nearly 2,000 votes were cast.

Rifkin Vote Smallest.

Louis Rifkin, leader of the "pinks," who were misnamed as "progressives" and "left wingers," got the smallest vote of any of his party, some 500 votes. Rubinfelt, known as a socialist, and who earns his living not by waiting on table but by selling insurance, was defeated less conspicuously as secretary. Finkelstein, who has become part of the office furniture as assistant secretary, and who was supported by both old parties, was swept out by an independent candidate, Gottesman, running on a "square deal" platform opposed to both leading groups.

The only organized fight against both the Lehman and Rubinfelt-Rifkin groups came from the progressive rank and file. In conjunction with the "Idlers," an organization of the unemployed, this group ran a complete slate for the executive board on the basis of real left wing issues. Over 150 votes were secured by these militants.

Form New Canadian Paper Pulp Monopoly

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Jan. 20 (U.P.).—Reports of a giant merger of Canadian pulp and paper corporations aimed toward price "stabilization" and controlled output in the newsprint field gained headway today when G. R. Gray, vice president of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company intimated that "there might be something in it."

"Mergers and talk of mergers in all sorts of industries are popular today," he went on.

The Abitibi Company was pivot unit in a paper merger 15 months ago which brought $178,000,000 in assets under one management and gave the new corporation vast paper resources and mills at Smooth Rock Falls, Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls, Espanola, Soo. and Fort William in Ontario; Winipeg, Inmanittba; Ste. Anne and Murray Bay in Quebec.

Air Fueled Army Plane Trains for War Flight

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 20.—The army plane Question Mark and its convoying refueling plane landed at Tucson at 4 p. m. today on the first lap of its San Diego to Washington trip.

The value to militarism of the refueling invention is that it will make long-distance bombing flights possible. The present test is, therefore, rather more important to U. S. imperialism than the endurance test started New Years day.

FIRE THREATENS CHILDREN.

MANITOWOC, Wis., (By Mail).—Fire breaking out in the school house in the village of Quarry, near here, threatened 85 children. All were safe.

STATEMENT OF THE N. E. C. MINORITY ON LETTER OF THE COMMUNIST YOUTH INTERNATIONAL

1.—The National Executive Committee Buro wholeheartedly and unreservedly accepts and endorses the letter of the Communist Youth International to the American Young Workers (Communist) League, believing that the political and economic analyses of the situation in the United States of America is correct, and that a correct estimate is given of the League activity and the existing internal situation of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America. This letter of the CYI, similar to past resolutions, is very timely, and provides the correct basis of orientating the League membership to an understanding of the present changing situation and the new tasks facing them.

2.—The NEC Buro transmits this letter of the CYI to the functionaries, lower units and the entire membership for the purpose of a thoro study, discussion and understanding of the correct line contained therein. The NEC Buro particularly calls to the attention of the membership the following analyses and main tasks given to the American League:

"As a result of the maturing of the inner contradictions and as a result of the growing outer contradictions, particularly between the United States and Great Britain, with its sharpening of the competition for world markets, our perspective must be for a deepening and broadening of the present depression rather than its liquidation. As a result of the intensified rationalization of industry and its affects, the status of the young workers has changed. They not only suffer all the evils of the economic system but because of their peculiar status these intensified miseries and sufferings are even further accentuated. As a result of this worsening of their situation we see deep-going changes in the sentiments and moods of the working youth in the United States, so much so, that we can definitely say that we have entered a new period. The changing status of the American young workers is thus summarized by the Executive Committee of the CYI:

"Therefore one is justified in saying, that rationalization and its effects, far from improving the position of the working youth have made it considerably worse. This worsening is so considerable that it activizes the "American young workers, who politically were up till now completely apathetic," as was pointed out by the CYI in 1926. The worsening of the position of the working youth, which became more noticeable only last year (1927), enabled us to declare: 'We cannot say that the working youth of America is an almost inert mass' (from the CYI letter to American YCL, 1927); and now when the worsening of the young workers' conditions is becoming more evident to the largest part of the working youth, we can say today: the working youth is no more the most backward part of the American proletariat and is in many cases the most advanced and conscious part of the proletariat."

We must definitely recognize that the present economic situation has already activized large sections of the working youth and this process will continue and grow.

We must also understand that the result of the growing contradictions is the war danger—on the one hand between the imperialist powers themselves, between the imperialist powers and the colonial peoples, and also unitedly against the Soviet Union. This places before us as our two basic tasks—"to win and organize the working youth, and to fight against war."

3.—Recognizing the correctness of the CYI analyses, and seeing at hand the growing offensive on the economic standards of the young workers, and the gigantic militarization process being developed daily, we definitely recognize that the YWCL has before it great possibilities for organizing and developing our League as a mass organization, based on the young industrial workers. The wrong tendency to "over-estimate the strength of the opponents and (to over-estimate) the inertia existing among the young workers," creates a tendency today to fail to understand the present new period—consideration of the young workers as an inert mass—and is responsible for the fact that the League minimizes the tempo of the struggle and fails to see the favorable opportunities offered for building the League. This is exampled best by the poor recruiting qualities of the League, the pacifist mistakes, united front mistakes, etc. The most outstanding demonstration of this is the fact, that in spite of the awakening of the working youth, and even our slight activity in such mass struggles as Passaic, Pittsburgh, Colorado and New Bedford, there has been a definite decrease of proletarian membership in the League (from 23 per cent students in 1927 to 37 per cent in 1928—Zam's report in Moscow).

4.—The 5th Congress of the CYI has laid down the general line of activity on the world scale. Further, the CYI states, "One cannot make an exception for the United States in regards to the general tactical tasks of the CYI." For us it is important that we understand that thruout the world today the contradictions arising out of the partial stabilization, which lead to new wars, and the definite radicalization of the working masses—coupled with a merging of social-democracy and the state apparatus, as stated specifically and definitely by the Communist International and the CYI make the "Right danger the main danger for the Communist movement," and specifically states, "The Right danger is the main danger in the American Party." This Right danger in the American Party is due to the wrong analysis contained in the political line of the May Plenum thesis of the Party which contended:

a) a line must be drawn between the maturing inner contradictions of Europe as distinct from the United States of America; b) that United States imperialism will come out of the present situation strengthened; c) failure to recognize the growing radicalization process and limiting this radicalization to only a few sections, thus serving as the source and being responsible for the number of serious Right wing mistakes and attitude found in the Party and particularly in the Party Executive.

Outstanding of these mistakes are: Panken and Berak maneuver—division of application of the 9th Plenum decisions by Pepper between Europe and America—lack of criticism of Brophy and Co.—open letter to S. P.—lateness and hesitancy to call National Miners' Left Wing Conference—lateness in the entrance into the mining campaign—resistance to RILU decisions to build new unions—and refusal to endorse RILU resolution on America—proposal to exclude class struggle clause from Miners' Union constitution—uncritical attitude and shielding actions towards Right wingers in needle trades—appointment of Nearing (to a certain leading position in anti-imperialist work.—Ed.)—incorrect attitude towards Labor Party, as expressed by Bedacht in the Young Worker and Wolfe, Amter and others in the Daily Worker, by Raymond in Detroit, etc., failure to build new Miners' Union, lack of preparation and haphazard building of New Textile Union and the Right mistakes in the election campaign, California mistakes, etc.

5.—Trotskyism is a petty-bourgeois, social-democratic deviation which has developed into a counter-revolutionary force. Trotskyism, while attacking Leninism from the "ultra-Left," merges with the extreme Right wing—the open opportunists—and both travel the road of social democracy. As Lenin stated, "Trotskyism is a system of Right deeds covered with Left phrases."

The NEC must stand unitedly for the intensification of the ideological struggle against Trotskyism and the immediate ideological and organization elimination of Cannon's Trotskyism,—at the same time always alert to and conducting an aggressive critical campaign and "vigorous joint struggle against Right tendencies, especially the Right errors of the Party Executive." (From Polit-Resolution, 5th Congress, CYI.)

6.—The NEC declares its acceptance of the line and decisions of the 6th Congress of the Comintern. The NEC emphasizes that this line and these directives are applicable to our American Party. The NEC understands the decision on the American Party to be that the Comintern is supporting neither group in the Party against the other and calls upon the membership to carry into effect the decisions of the Comintern Congress.

The Central Committee of the Party, instead of heeding the decisions of the CI, continues to conduct its activities on the basis of its incorrect analysis of the political and economic situation and interprets the CI decision as an endorsement of its Majority group as against the Minority group in the Party. The League will support the Party energetically in all its activities, but reserves the right given it by the CI and the CYI to criticize all mistakes of the Party from whichever source they come. The NEC rejects the idea of giving unconditional uncritical support to either group in the Party.

7.—The CYI has declared that, "factional struggle is the main characteristic which distinguishes your League from all other sections of the CYI." Further, the letter of the CYI declares:

"The direct cause of the renewed factional struggle in the Executive of the League is the revival of the struggle in the American Party. The American League made progress in regards to unity, and the successes in its work correspond exactly with this period. But this unity was marred by the uncritical attitude of the Executive of the League to the Right errors of the Party. The NEC actually condoned and shared the Right errors of the Party by its tacit agreement with them."

Thes NEC declares that the factional struggle in the League must cease and calls upon the membership and leadership to unite on the basis of the CYI line of unity, which states:

"The general basis of the group strife is the political and organizational weakness of the YCL, especially its unsatisfactory social and national composition. Therefore one of the chief means of overcoming factional strife is development of the League's activity; i.e., overcoming the existing defects and weak points of the League, which are the result of the objective position as well as its errors"; and further,

"The CYI proposes to its American section not only to take up a critical attitude to the individual groupings and their mistakes, which is already partly done by the Minority, but to break decisively and finally all fractional connections and come out in the inner-Party questions as a united whole, becoming one of the best interpreters of the policy of the Comintern in regards to the American question. Any uncritical attitude towards the Party groupings will necessarily bring about the revival and intensification of unprincipled group striving in the League, which is the main hindrance in its development."

The NEC categorically declares that the League must not be tied up fractionally with any of the Party groups and must maintain at all times a critical attitude towards all Party groups and be especially alert and critical to the Right errors of the Party or any section of it. The NEC recognizes as a weakness in the past, as pointed out by the CYI, the "absence of real Party leadership in regard to the YCL, which was frequently substituted by factional leadership.

"The YCL must be under general control of the CC of the Party and not of the control of individual factions of the Party," and will rectify this from now on. Instead of accepting the line of the CYI for unity the Zam group continues its uncritical attitude to the Party. While forced to pay lip service to certain glaring errors in its statement, it ignores the basic mistake of analysis committed by the Polcom, and the Zam group even publicly declares its unreserved endorsement of the Party Majority for the future as in the past. This uncritical attitude is best demonstrated in the actions of the NEC Majority in joining with the CEC Majority in fighting the letter of the CYI, which means fighting the line of the CI and the CYI.

(To Be Concluded).

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND TASKS OF THE COMMUNISTS

(NOTE—Today the Daily Worker prints the fourth instalment of the thesis of the 6th World Congress of the Communist International on "The International Situation and the Tasks of the Communists." This Congress was held in Moscow from July 17 until the opening days of September, 1928. Publication of these theses will be continued until completed.—EDITOR).

* * *

24. Simultaneously with co-opting social democracy, the bourgeoisie in critical moments and under certain conditions establishes a fascist regime.

The characteristic feature of fascism is that, as a consequence of the shock suffered by the capitalist economic system and of special objective and subjective circumstances, the bourgeoisie—in order to hinder the development of the revolution—utilizes the discontent of the petty and middle, urban and rural bourgeoisie and even of certain strata of the declassed proletariat, for the purpose of creating a reactionary mass movement. Fascism resorts to methods of open violence in order to break the power of the labor organizations and those of the peasant poor, and to proceed to capture power.

After capturing power, fascism strives to establish political and organizational unity among all the governing classes of capitalist society (the bankers, the big industrialists and the agrarians) and to establish their undivided, open and consistent dictatorship. It places at the disposal of the governing classes armed forces specially trained for civil war and establishes a new type of state, openly based on violence, coercion and corruption, not only of the petty bourgeoisie strata, but even of certain elements of the working class (office employees, ex-reformist leaders, who have become government officials, trade union officials, and officials of the fascist party, and also poor peasants and declassed proletarians recruited into the "fascist militia").

ITALIAN FASCISM THE CLASSICAL TYPE.

Italian fascism—which by various means (support of American capital, unexampled economic and social pressure upon the masses, certain forms of state capitalism), has managed, during the past few years, to alleviate the consequences of the the internal political and economic crisis—has created the classical type of the fascist system.

Fascist tendencies and the rudiments of the fascist movement exist in a more or less developed form in nearly all countries. The ideology of class co-operation—the official ideology of social democracy—has many points of contact with fascism. The employment of fascist methods in the struggle against the revolutionary movement is observed in a rudimentary form in the practice of numerous social democratic parties, as well as in that of the reformist trade union bureaucracy.

In the sphere of international relations, fascism conducts a policy of violence and provocation. The fascist dictatorships in Poland and in Italy more and more reveal aggressive tendencies, and represent to the proletariat of all countries a constant menace to peace—a threat of military adventures and war.

V. Colonial Countries and the Chinese Revolution.

25. The general crisis of the world capitalist system finds most striking expression at the present time in colonial and semi-colonial rebellions and revolutions. Resistance to the imperialist policy of the United States (Mexico and Nicaragua); the movement against the United States in South America; the colonial uprisings in Syria and Morocco; the continuous ferment in Egypt and Korea; the rebellion in Indonesia; the maturing revolutionary crisis in India; and finally, the great revolution in China, are all events and facts indicating the gigantic role the colonies and semi-colonies play in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHINESE REVOLUTION.

26. The most important of these facts, an event of world historical importance, is the great Chinese Revolution. It directly brings within its orbit tens of millions, and indirectly, hundreds of millions of people. This is the first time that such a gigantic human mass has entered into the struggle against imperialism with such force.

The close connection that exists between China, Indo-China and India, in its turn, enhances the significance of the Chinese Revolution to an enormous degree. Finally, the very progress of this revolution, its democratic character and its inevitable transformation into a proletarian revolution must demonstrate to the international proletariat the full significance of the international role the Chinese Revolution plays.

27. While being an anti-imperialist and national-liberation revolution, the Chinese Revolution is at the same time, in its objective content and in its present stage, a bourgeois-democratic revolution, which will inevitably grow into a proletarian revolution. In the process of its development, as the broad masses of the workers and peasants became mobilized, as the agrarian revolution actually developed and inflicted plebeian punishment upon the landlords, the gentry and the "tuhao," the national (Kuomintang) bourgeoisie, in a series of evolutions, finally deserted to the camp of the counter-revolution, entered into alliance with feudalism and compromised with the imperialist violators.

PRESENT STAGE OF REVOLUTION.

For that reason, the struggle against imperialism is inseparable from the struggle for land and against the rule of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie. It is inseparable from the struggle against the landlords (gentry and tuhao) and the militarists and against their internecine wars, which result in the plunder of the masses of the people and in the strengthening of the positions of the imperialists.

The liberation of China can be achieved only in the struggle against the Chinese bourgeoisie, in the struggle for the agrarian revolution, in the confiscation of the landlords' land, and in the liberation of the peasantry from the crushing burden of taxation. The liberation of China cannot be achieved without the dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry, without the confiscation of the land, without the nationalization of foreign enterprises, banks, transport, etc.

These tasks can be fulfilled only by a victorious rebellion of the broad masses of the peasantry, marching under the leadership and under the hegemony of the revolutionary Chinese proletariat.

The present stage of the Chinese Revolution is characterized by the following features: notwithstanding internal rivalries, the bloc between the imperialists, the feudal elements and the bourgeoisie has inflicted a severe defeat upon the proletariat and the peasantry and has physically exterminated a considerable section of the ranks of the Communist Party. The labor movement has not yet wholly recovered from defeat.

The development of the peasant movement in a number of districts continues. In those districts where peasant rebellions have been victorious, peasant organs of power have been established, and in some places peasant Soviets. The Communist Party is gaining in strength and becoming internally consolidated; its authority and influence among the broad masses of the workers and peasants are growing. Taken as a whole, making allowances for the lack of uniformity of development in various parts of the enormous territory of China, the present situation must be characterized as the stage of preparation of the mass forces for a fresh rise in the revolutionary movement.

(To be continued)

OPPOSITION AGAIN REJECTS PARTY UNITY

Statement by Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

The Central Executive Committee has made a very serious and sincere attempt to unify the Party not only from the bottom, which has been accomplished to a greater degree in the present discussion than ever before in the history of the Party, but also from the top. We state with regret that the leadership of the opposition has flatly refused the unity offer of the Central Executive Committee.

The Central Executive Committee did not put up any such conditions for unity which would tend to humiliate the comrades of the minority. It did not demand the withdrawal of the thesis of the minority. It did not demand the full acceptance of the line of the Central Executive Committee. It asked much less. It demanded only the acceptance without reservations of the line and decisions of the Communist International.

The Central Executive Committee made this unity offer in the best interests of the Party, in view of the necessity of complete unity of all Communist forces against the growing war danger and for the struggle against social reformism, with the purpose of combatting the right danger and Trotskyism. **The Central Executive Committee made this unity offer, because it fully agrees with the analysis of the Comintern according to which there is no basis in principle for factionalism in the American Party today, because the group-system in our Party is one of the most serious obstacles for the future proletarian mass development of our Party, because the whole factional struggle has no roots either in the present political situation or in the proletarian masses.**

It would be a big achievement for the Party, if the Central Committee could appear before the forthcoming Party convention as a unified body, accepting as its common platform the policies of the Communist International without reservations and the program of crystallizing the broadest proletarian leadership for the Party. The unity resolution introduced by the Ford shop nucleus and adopted by the Party membership meeting in Detroit shows that the Central Executive Committee was expressing the sentiments of the proletarian Party membership in promoting unity, in trying to put an end to the unprincipled factional struggles.

The Central Executive Committee formulated a clear-cut and simple platform as the basis for unity. The series of points in this platform gave a most concrete application of the line of the Comintern to America: (1) Acceptance of the Comintern's estimation of American imperialism; (2) acceptance of the Comintern's estimation of the radicalization of the working masses in the United States; (3) acceptance of the estimation of the role of our Party and of the Central Executive Committee as given by the world congress of the Communist International and by the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I.; (4) proletarianization of the Party; (5) uncompromising struggle against the right danger as the main danger and against the Trotskyist splitters; (6) merciless self-criticism of the Central Executive Committee; (7) acceptance of all decisions of the Communist International without reservations; (8) crystallization of a broad proletarian leadership; (9) adequate representation to the minority everywhere; (10) no factional discrimination; (11) dissolution of the factional apparatus of the minority and subordination of the minority to the majority.

The comrades of the opposition have not given any answer to any of the eleven concrete points of this unity platform. Their only concrete proposal is to "request the Communist International to guide the Party Convention in the final formulation of the Party's line and in the crystallization of a broad proletarian leadership" and to postpone the Party Convention. The answer of the Bittelman-Foster opposition amounts to a stubborn persistence in the policy of reservations toward Comintern decisions.

The opposition tries to create the impression that the Communist International has not given so far any advice or guidance to our Party and to the present discussion.

The comrades of the opposition deliberately ignore the thesis on the International Situation unanimously adopted by the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, which gave the most thorough analysis of the whole world situation and of the world role and position of American imperialism and mapped out in the most concrete way the tasks of the Communist International as a whole and of all its sections.

The comrades of the opposition deliberately ignore the fact that the letter of the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I. of September 7, 1928, gave a clear estimation of the C. E. C. of our Party, stating that "the charge against the majority of the C. E. C. of the Party of representing a right line is unfounded."

The comrades of the opposition deliberately ignore the fact that the Political Secretariat in its letter of November 21, 1928, in which it criticized certain mistakes of the C. E. C., reiterated the above estimation of the Central Committee, and stated that "the Political Secretariat in its letter of September 7, 1928, acted in accordance with Congress decisions" in rejecting the right-wing charge against the C. E. C.

The comrades of the opposition deliberately ignore the fact that the Communist International gave guidance to our convention in rejecting the appeal of the opposition for proportional representation, stating "the Political Secretariat considers complete proportional representation to the convention inadmissible."

The comrades of the opposition deliberately ignore the fact that the Communist International approved the energetic measures taken by the C. E. C. in expelling the Cannonite renegades and instructed the C. E. C. to mobilize the whole Party against the Trotskyites.

It is a misrepresentation of the position of the Communist International toward its American section, when the opposition tries to create the impression that the Comintern did not pay sufficient attention to the American Party and did not give advice and guidance to its policies and to its forthcoming convention. Our Party, during the whole period since the world congress, has been guided and advised by the Communist International in almost every important step. **We hope that the Communist International will continue to give advice and guidance to the Party convention and will address a letter to it.** Such a letter would be welcomed by the C. E. C. and by the entire Party, and the C. E. C. would not hesitate for a moment to postpone the convention a few days, if technical reasons should make it impossible for the letter to reach the Party convention in time.

The C. E. C. most emphatically rejects the charge made by the comrades of the opposition against the Comintern for lack of "direct guidance and advice in the formulations of the Party line." The comrades of the opposition are putting forward this charge only because they do not consider the decisions of the world congress of the Comintern, the decisions and letters of the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I. as proper guidance and advice to the American Party. The source of this wrong attitude towards the Communist International of the comrades of the opposition is their disagreement with the policies of the Comintern. This is the reiteration of the policy expressed in Comrade Bittelman's speech to the world congress demanding a "new word from the Comintern about America," because he considered the thesis on the International Situation, as submitted by the Russian delegation, as insufficient, inadequate, and inaccurate. **The comrades of the opposition refuse to recognize the thesis on the International Situation of the Sixth World Congress as direct advice and guidance to the American Party, because they still maintain their disagreement with the thesis.** The comrades of the opposition still stick to their declaration of reservations and disagreement, submitted by Comrades Johnstone, Dunne, Gomez, Siskind, Shachmo Epstein, and Bittelman (Comrade Foster later expressed his full agreement with the declaration), to the unanimously adopted thesis of the world congress. Despite all attempts of the C. E. C. the leading comrades of the opposition have refused to withdraw the following section of their declaration:

"The minority of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States agrees with and has voted for the thesis of Comrade Bucharin, but registers its disagreement with the section on the United States of America—Paragraph 49—for the following reasons:

"a) The section fails to emphasize sufficiently the growing contradictions confronting American imperialism, the increasing radicalization of the masses, and the increasing prospects for mass struggles, and the failure of the majority of the Central Committee to see these new developments and adopt policies in accord with them."

This declaration of the opposition is the expression and the source of their wrong attitude towards the Communist International and towards the C. E. C. of our Party. The problems of the contradictions and perspectives of American imperialism and the question of the prospects for mass struggles in the United States are not "local" American issues. These are fundamental issues for the whole Communist International. If the sixth world congress thesis on the International Situation failed to maintain the correct analysis and give the correct perspective on these problems, then the main line of the thesis can not be correct, then the world congress of the Comintern failed to give the proper guidance to the various sections and especially to the American section of the Comintern.

This disagreement with the analysis of the Communist International is responsible for the dubious position of the Foster-Bittelman group towards all subsequent decisions of the Communist International. The Foster-Bittelman opposition has refused up to date to accept without reservations the September 7th decision of the Political Secretariat, the November 21st letter of the Political Secretariat, and the decision of the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I. against complete proportional representation.

If today the Foster-Bittelman opposition charges the Comintern with not giving sufficient direct guidance and advice to the American Party, that statement cannot have any political meaning other than that of waiting for the "new word" of the Communist International about America, of demanding a revision of he analysis and decisions of the world congress, a revision of the decisions of the Political Secretariat laid down in the various letters of the E. C. C. I. to our Party. The C. E. C. can assure the comrades of the opposition that the forthcoming letter of the Comintern to the Party convention will not be the "new word" demanded by the comrades of the opposition. It will not be a revision of the policies of the world congress, but it will be a reaffirmation and application of these policies. The C. E. C. most emphatically condemns the erroneous attitude of the comrades of the opposition in attempting to speculate on a complete revision of the analysis and policies of the sixth world congress of the Communist International.

There is a remarkable contradiction in the whole position of the opposition. During the whole course of the discussion the opposition has tried to defend its policy of reservations toward Communist International decisions with the statement that the Communist International did not decide anything about the American Party but left everything to the decision of the Party convention. Comrade Foster's motion to the December Plenum of the C. E. C. said:

"We are carrying out the decisions of the C. I. congress, and we understand that all disputed questions in the American Party are referred by the E. C. C. I. to the Party convention."

Another motion by Comrade Foster to the same plenum states:

"We greet the efforts of the E. C. C. I. to urge our Party to discuss and clarify at its coming convention the disputed questions which we have brought forward at the sixth world congress."

This was the policy of the opposition in December. Everything should be decided by the Party convention. Now, in January, the opposition makes the following statement:

"It is our opinion that now in order to solve finally the question of the Party line and leadership the Party must have the direct guidance and advice of the Communist International."

In December the opposition based everything on the forthcoming Party convention. Now it bases everything on the "direct guidance and advice" of the Communist International. In December the opposition declared that the decision of the Political Secretariat which stated that the charge against the C. E. C. of being a right wing is unfounded does not count and only the Party convention can investigate this problem. Today, in January, they reverse their position and state that not the Party convention but only the direct guidance and advice of the Communist International can solve the problems of the leadership of the Party. In all its earlier statements the opposition has claimed the right to express its disagreement to the thesis of the world congress of the Comintern. In its present statement the opposition cries for the direct guidance and advice of the Communist International.

The explanation of these contradictions in the position of the opposition is the circumstance that from the world congress decision they tried to appeal to the Party membership during the past few months, but now that the Party membership has spoken with such unmistakable clarity and registered its disagreement with the opposition, they try to appeal against the verdict of the Party membership to the Comintern. This attitude of the comrades of the opposition reveals the insincerity of their whole position. They do not accept the decisions of the Comintern if these decisions are not in their favor, and they do not accept the verdict of the Party membership, if the vote and voice of the proletarian membership of our Party is directed against them.

The opposition reiterates in its present statement the charge that "the majority also persists in the refusal to accept the correct policy of a **struggle on two fronts, against the right danger (open opportunism), which is the main danger in the Party, and Trotskyism (opportunism covered with left phrases).**"

This charge is in contradiction to the facts and is untrue in every respect. We state most emphatically that the C. E. C. in all of its statements without exception (statements of October 2nd, November 16th, December 7th, the resolution adopted by the December plenum of the C. E. C., the political thesis adopted by the same plenum) has declared that it **fights against both dangers, against outright opportunism and against Trotskyism.** We quote here the resolution, "Mobilization of the Party for the Struggle Against the Right Danger and Trotskyism," adopted by the December plenum of the C. E. C.:

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America, in its fight for its Communist integrity and Leninist line, is facing **two dangers, two brands of opportunism:** one is the right danger, which appears as open, outright opportunism; the other is Trotskyism—in other words, inverted Menshevism—which is opportunism covered with left phrases.

"The Central Executive Committee Plenum reiterates with the most vigorous emphasis the formulation in the November 16th statement of the Central Executive Committee:

"'In the present international situation, **the Right Danger is the main danger** within the Communist International and in its American section'."

The opposition still sticks to its erroneous main line, to its policy of reservations and factionalism. But at the same time under the pressure of the discussion and of the overwhelming majority of the proletarian membership of the Party, the comrades of the opposition are forced to make retreats on a whole series of questions. Already in their statement of January 7th the opposition admitted part of its errors on the Cannon-Trotsky issue:

"1. We consider it an error that the comrades of the minority elected Cannon a member and spokesman of the minority steering committee at the membership meeting in New York on October 3rd. This error resulted in our opinion from failure to draw all the political implications from Cannon's remarks and statements at that time.

"2. We also consider it an error that the comrades of the minority in their efforts to expose and bring before the Party the developing Cannon-Trotskyist opposition between October 3rd and 16th did not advise and work with the Polcom."

The comrades of the opposition then promised a long statement on this matter for publication in the Party press, but they never issued that longer statement. They still owe the Party a detailed explanation of these errors. **In the present declaration the opposition admits additional errors. First it admits that it "demonstrated insufficient self-criticism"** in the discussion. We fully endorse this statement of the comrades of the opposition. While the thesis of the C. E. C. and the resolution adopted by the December Plenum of the C. E. C. on the Right Danger and Trotskyism was based on a merciless self-criticism of the C. E. C., the comrades of the opposition still tried to parade before the Party as the arbiters of the Party, as the sole source of the correct Leninist policy, as the stern judges of the "Right line" of the C. E. C. Even on their main issue, on the estimation of American imperialism and the radicalization of the masses, the opposition begins to express certain doubts about the correctness of its own policy. The present statement of the opposition says:

"The discussion has proven the correctness of the line of the minority. It has also brought out certain weaknesses in some of the formulations of the position of the minority which lend themselves to misapprehension and misinterpretation. These weaknesses arose principally out of the need of emphasizing mainly those tendencies which make for crises and sharpening class struggles in the United States in order to force the adoption of a correct line for the Party."

The opposition already admits certain errors. It admits it was wrong on some questions of the Cannon-Trotsky issue. It admits that its formulations about the role of American imperialism and the radicalization of the masses have "weaknesses," that it over-emphasized the tendencies "which make for crises and sharpening class struggles in the United States," but it still charges the C. E. C. with maintaining a right-wing line, because the C. E. C. refused to accept these "weak" formulations of the opposition, and pointed out that the analysis by the opposition of American imperialism is wrong because they refused to see the world hegemony of American imperialism, refused to see the strength of social reformism in the ranks of the American working class, and hailed the Al Smith vote as the outstanding manifestation of the radicalization of the proletariat.

The opposition is in retreat. It begins to realize its own political confusion, but it still refuses to draw the proper conclusions from its own political bankruptcy. It still sticks to its policy of reservations, and it refuses to abandon its unprincipled factionalism. It has refused the offer of the C. E. C. for party unity.

The C. E. C. holds the leading comrades of the opposition responsible before the whole Party and the Communist International for the rejection of its serious and sincere offer for complete Party unity, which is today the most urgent and most imperative need of the Party.

"The C. E. C. calls upon all district conventions to place the necessity of Party unity into the forefront of their discussions, to express the unequivocal desire of the proletarian membership of our Party to abolish factionalism, to eradicate the curse of the group system, and to accomplish true Party unity.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

FOR PARTY UNITY ON BASIS OF LINE OF SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS

For Comintern Guidance and Advice in Formulation of the Party's Line and Crystalization of Party's Leadership

The Party has completed the first phases of the convention discussion. The Party is now entering the next phase which brings us up to the national convention. It therefore becomes necessary, at this time, to draw the lessons from the discussion from the point of view of (1) The final formulation of the Party's line on the basis of the decisions of the VI World Congress, and (2) The crystalization of the Party's leadership.

The minority has placed squarely before the Party the basic question of the estimation of American imperialism. The discussion has definitely begun the process of clarification of the Party membership on this fundamental question.

It is our opinion that now, in order to solve finally the question of the Party's line and leadership, the Party Convention must have the direct guidance and advice of the C. I. This the Minority proposed to the Polcom. The motion made by the Minority on this question reads as follows:

"(1) Now, that the Party membership has discussed the disputed questions before the Party, the Polcom decides to request the C. I. (a) To guide the Party convention in the final formulation of the Party's line and tasks and in the crystalization of a broad proletarian leadership, on a non-factional basis, that can be entrusted to put the C. I. line into effect without reservations.

"(2) To postpone the Party Convention to such a date as will enable the Party to secure the guidance and advice of the C. I. for the Party convention."

This motion the Majority of the Polcom rejected. In doing so the Majority has made itself responsible for hampering the Party in receiving the help of the C. I. at a very important phase in the Party's life.

The Lessons of the Party Discussion.

The statement of the Majority published in the Party press January 18th, despite its appeal against factionalism and for Party unity, is in reality an effort to perpetuate the factional control of the Pepper-Lovestone leadership, to impede the application of the C. I. line to the U. S., and therefore to retard the process leading to real unity in the Party.

The question of Party unity is first of all a question of a correct revolutionary orientation and tactical line. It is secondly a question of the crystalization of a broad proletarian Party leadership, on a non-factional basis, of those elements in the Party which have proven to be most trustworthy and competent to put into effect the correct line. And, thirdly, it is a question of dissolving the old groupings and factions in the Party.

It is from this angle that the Party must examine the lessons of the discussion and the tasks of the Party Convention. The main lessons are the following:

(1) The question of how to crystalize a Bolshevik proletarian leadership for our Party, did not receive the correct approach or the thoroughness and frankness which it deserves. This shortcoming must be corrected.

(2) The comrades of the Majority persist in their theory of "exceptionalism," in their effort to exempt the U. S. from the application of the analysis and tactical line of the Sixth World Congress. The orientation and tactical line of the Majority continues to show the characteristics of a Right opportunist orientation (overestimation of the strength of U. S. imperialism, underestimation of the process of radicalization, etc.). The Majority also persists in the refusal to accept the correct policy of a struggle on two fronts against the Right danger (open opportunism) which is the main danger in the Party and Trotskyism (opportunism covered with left phrases).

(3) Both Majority and Minority demonstrated insufficient self-criticism. The Majority actually pursued the policy of self-praise.

(4) The basic problems of the Party's perspective and line, which the Minority raised before the Party, have already enabled the membership to gain a clearer understanding of the Party's tasks in the present period. The discussion has proven the correctness of the line of the Minority. It has also brought out certain weaknesses in some of the formulations of the position of the Minority which lent themselves to misapprehension and misinterpretation. These weaknesses arose principally out of the need of emphasizing mainly those tendencies which make for crises and sharpening class struggles in the United States in order to force the adoption of a correct line for the Party.

(5) The discussion of the really vital issues before the Party has reached a comparatively small proportion of the Party membership, due to insufficient preparation for the discussion, the injection by the majority of false issues, and the factional walls which militated against a thorough discussion of these problems.

The Majority in its statement completely ignores the lessons of the Party discussion. It refuses even at this hour to admit that there was anything wrong in its policies and that the Party convention must lay down a new orientation and line for the Party. The Majority views the Party discussion as an unfortunate accident which should be liquidated without any serious change either in the Party's line or the Party's leadership. This attitude is wrong. It nullifies the valuable lessons of the discussion.

For the Application of the Comintern Line to the U. S.

The situation that resulted from the discussion imperatively demands that the deliberations and actions of the Party convention receive the closest possible guidance of the C. I. The action of the Majority of the Polcom, which rejected the motion of the Minority to that effect, tends to deny the Party the opportunity of receiving such guidance from the C. I.

Acceptance in words of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress does not solve the problems confronting us. But this is all that the Majority proposed in its statement on Party unity. The Majority pretends not to see that the heart of the discussion was precisely the question of how to concretize the decisions of the Sixth World Congress and how to apply them in the U. S. The way the Majority "concretized" the decisions of the Sixth World Congress is in effect the way of nullifying the decisions of the Sixth World Congress as far as the U. S. was concerned. Hence, acceptance in words of these decisions, as the Majority does, does not in the least solve the problem for us. The Party has discussed these questions and now we should request the C. I. to review the various points of view and to guide the convention in the final settlement of these questions.

The Majority is once more raising a false issue, namely, the question that the Minority must subordinate itself to the Majority. The question of Party discipline is not an issue to this discussion. The Minority has always honestly abided by the principle of Party organization that the decisions of the Majority must be carried out, even when comrades disagree with the decisions. This principle the Minority will continue to abide by, and calls upon the Majority of the Polcom to show as much respect for Party decisions. At no time did the Minority overstep the proper bounds of the Party discipline as laid down by the statutes. Therefore the Majority by attempting to make the question of discipline the central question is raising false issues, the only purpose of which is to evade the real central issue which is the reorientation of the Party line.

The Majority, while speaking about unity, is waging a campaign of extermination against the Minority. Minority comrades are systematically removed from all the newly elected nuclei and section executive committees. The same policy of extermination is now being prepared for the district executive committees. The Minority was almost completely denied representation in the section conventions. Typical of this policy is the case of New York City where the Minority received about 33 per cent of the vote in the nuclei but was given only 9 per cent of the delegates to the section conventions.

For Direct CI Guidance in the Building of the Party's Leadership.

The question of the Party's leadership is not the question today of perpetuating in faction control the group led by Comrade Pepper and Lovestone. Nor is it a question of putting another group in factional control of the Party leadership. Factions and organized groupings in the Party must be liquidated. Party unity is of supreme importance, particularly in the face of the growing war danger. The Party's leadership must be unified and built out of those proletarian and experienced elements in the class struggles who can be depended upon to put most successfully into effect the CI line in the U. S.

We state to our Party that none of the existing groupings, neither the Majority nor the Minority as they are at present constituted, represent a mature Bolshevik proletarian leadership. Such a leadership our Party will eventually develop in the process of leadership in the class struggle. But the forthcoming National Convention can make a successful beginning in that direction, and this it will accomplish with the help and direction of the C. I. This is the way to the abolition of factionalism and to real Bolshevik unity in our Party.

The Minority of the Polcom.
ARONBERG.
BROWDER.
BITTELMAN.
FOSTER.

Powdered Dyes in Standard Bleachery in Passaic Destroy Health, Says Correspondent

NO HOIST; MEN MUST LIFT 600 800 LB. ROLLS

Enforced Overtime, No Extra Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J., (By Mail).—This is about conditions in the Standard Bleachery, which is situated in Carlton Hill, one of the suburbs of Passaic. On one side we have the Erie R. R., and on the other the swamps.

The dyeing department is divided into two parts, the fast dye and the fancy. The fast dye is where we dye the silks and the fancy dye is where we dye the light shades of cotton goods. The pay is very low, men running a pad get 50 cents an hour and the helpers get 38 1-2 cents an hour.

Dye Powder Flies Around.

The workers have to get their colors in the color shop, where the color which is in a powder form flies around and gets on to clothes and in the nose. The water mangle is another job that requires a man to be of Herculean strength. When the goods come from the dye houses and bleach houses, they are washed in the water mangles to free them from loose dye and acids. These rolls are of an average weight weighing from 600 to 800 lbs., and two men are required to lift these onto the machines. In other factories of this kind we have a hoist to lift these rolls, but not in the Standard Bleachery. This causes many of the workers to become ruptured.

Ten Hours Work.

Some of the departments do not have any regular time for dinner. This means that they work at least ten hours. There is no drinking water in the plant, and when a worker is thirsty he must go with pails for it outside the mill. The enforced overtime without extra compensation is done almost every night in order to rush thru the goods on contract time, which means that some of the men have to work all night and thru the next day without any rest, and with the same pay. If you refuse they will get rid of you in one way or another.

There is only one remedy for bettering these conditions and that is by organizing ourselves into a union. All the workers should join it. This union is the National Textile Workers' Union of America. The Passaic headquarters are at 25 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J.

JOE HARRISON.

20 SEAMEN DEAD IN HEAVY STORM

Arctic Winds Bring on Disaster to Crews

LONDON, Jan. 20.—More than 20 sailors were drowned yesterday as a result of raging storms that swept down from the Arctic across the North Atlantic yesterday, bringing with them snowstorms over the entire northeastern areas of Europe.

The most serious single casualty occurred when the steam lifeboat, Prince of the Netherlands, put out to sea to rescue a Norwegian steamer with a crew of 26 workers aboard. The steamer had been tossed ashore in the heavy sea on the cliffs south of Gudjhem and Bornholm, and was slowly breaking up on the rocks, with no means of escape open for the crew. The lifeboat, manned by eight sailors, capsized about fifteen minutes after it left shore, and no hope is held for the survival of the crew.

Lifeboat Found Empty.

A Rotterdam newspaper sent an airplane out to the scene of the disaster. It circled over the Valka, a Latvian steamer, aground on a dangerous reef, whose crew made signs for it to fly in a certain direction. The airplane, having done so, came upon the lifeboat floating upside down. There was no sign of the crew.

The Swedish schooner Sophie, with a crew of three, was lost off the Scandinavian coast. No hope is held for the survival of any of the workers.

In other disasters, isolated drownings of seamen were reported at various European capitals. Waves swept two sailors off the deck of the Norwegian steamer Skolma. Their bodies were not recovered. Three fishermen in a little dory a short distance out in the upper English Channel were drowned when a sudden gust of wind capsized their frail boat.

Heavy snowfall held up railroad trains in all parts of the storm area, and destroyed communications in many districts.

PARIS, (By Mail).—Of the 22 building trade strikes which began in November in France, 14 still continue. Seven of the strikes that ended were victories for the workers. Of the 22 strikes 21 were for wage increases.

Celebration Over Approach of a New Imperialist War

President Coolidge signing the Kellogg treaties with a big gold pen, symbol of Wall Street's joy over the success of another attack on the rival British imperialism, and the near approach of the happy day when they can send millions of American workers to kill British workers and grab all the best markets. Around the table are the Mellon-West, cabinet of big business, and senators most active in putting over the war measure by disguising it before the public as a "peace treaty." The scene is the East Room of the White House.

Reeve Tells of Libel Trial of Cantor Which Opens Today

By BENICE MICHAELSON.

"We say Gov. Fuller is the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti, acting as the representative of his class, and the murder was directed not only against these two, but against all others. So when Harry Cantor calls Fuller a murderer, he is right, and we will prove it."

In the office of the Labor Defender, 799 Broadway, Karl Reeve, editor, between reading telegrams and answering the telephone, sharply denounced Massachusetts' legal network in an attempt to crush working class agitation.

Trial Opens Today.

The trial will begin in Boston today, it has been announced by the prosecution.

"On what occasion did Cantor call Fuller a murderer?" Reeve was asked.

"When he carried a placard 'Gov. Fuller is the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti' as h elead a new demonstration in front of the State House during the election campaign." He explained that Harry J. Cantor was a candidate for secretary of state of Massachusetts on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, and one of the leaders in protests and demonstrations for the campaign to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

"More than 20 were arrested, charged with sauntering and loitering," Reeve continued. "Cantor, however, was held on an additional charge of criminal libel."

Faces Long Term.

"Where will he be tried?"

"In the Superior Court to which the local district court had transferred the case."

"Why was the case transferred?"

"Because the district court considered the charge serious enough to be brought to the Superior Court, and because it knows that there is no limit to the sentence in the higher court. Should Cantor be convicted, he can get a term of 10 years imprisonment."

Pausing for a moment to open numerous telegrams, Reeve continued decisively: "He will be sentenced, judging from the past record of Massachusetts class justice, unless workers rally very strongly to the support of the International Labor Defense, the only organization that protects workers from boss frame-ups. Massachusetts justice is typically capitalist justice. Not only in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, but in a long series of prosecutions of workers in Massachusetts the courts are acting in behalf of the employers." Emphasizing this fact, Reeve cited the arrest of 662 New Bedford textile strikers, the Cambridge rubber strike in which 20 were arrested, the Fall River textile strike, and the arrest of Communists in Taunton, Mass., during the election campaign.

To Re-open Case.

"What significance has the Cantor trial to that of the Sacco-Vanzetti murder?" Reeve was asked.

"It entirely re-opens the whole Sacco-Vanzetti case. The I. L. D. will call many witnesses who were not allowed to testify in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and by presenting their testimony before the jury, by testimony which was never allowed in the first five years of the case, Cantor will prove that Fuller is a murderer."

The I. L. D. will in the near future issue a pamphlet dealing with the case, and with new evidence which came to hand in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial. In addition, the Boston section of the I. L. D. is issuing a special leaflet bearing the title "Governor Fuller is the Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti" which will be broadcasted through Massachusetts.

Funds Needed.

"We are hiring such prominent lawyers as Arthur Garfield Hays to take up the case, and perhaps Clarence Darrow. Funds will be needed, and the national office of the I. L. D. calls upon all workers to contribute toward the defense, and to send all donations to Room 402, 799 Broadway, New York.

Karl Reeve has just returned from the U. S. S. R. after spending three years studying conditions there. He was a member on the editorial staff of the Daily Worker from the day it was founded, continuing on the paper for about two years before leaving for Russia.

Milliners to Fight Those Who Would Wreck Union

Young American millinery girls have been organized into a local union of 7,000.

A few years ago, when an active group of girls started to organize the young milliners, the leadership of the other branches of the "Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery International," which consists of men, were not at all interested in the women workers. They thought it would be ridiculous and useless to try and better the conditions of youngsters who "did not understand anything about their conditions, but knew only how to chew gum."

Girls Determined.

In spite of all attempts at discouragement on the part of the other branches of millinery workers, a few active girls were determined to teach the youngsters to demand better conditions. In four years 4,000 militant young milliners were organized into Local 43 under a left wing leadership.

No sooner had our local became a fighting factor in the industry when we were noticed by those who never gave a hang to organize us.

Attacked By Zaritsky.

The International Union, consisting of right wingers, did not at all like the idea of such growing power under a conscientious leadership. So President Zaritsky, in conjunction with the general executive board, decided to wipe our militant local off the map. Eight months ago President Zaritsky came to our executive board with a proposal of amalgamation. But the way in which the proposition was presented made it only too obvious that behind the appealing phrase "Amalgamation" there was hidden a knife which was meant to kill us.

Members to Decide.

When our executive made clear to the president that it was for the four thousand members to decide whether the proposition meant really to merge the locals or to disband our local, he stated that was a decision of the general executive board, the highest body of the International, and that it was not for the members to discuss, but to obey. He then left the room.

A meeting of local 43 was called at which 1,800 members participated. President Zaritsky stood up and gave the verdict—that from that evening on Local 43 should not exist, but that Local 43 should willingly hand over its fate to the other Local 24, which is under right wing leadership.

Zaritsky was thunderstruck to hear the voices of revolt against those few on the general executive board who dared to attempt to decide the fate of 4,000 members without granting them the constitutional right to elect and vote for whom they chose. From all corners were heard exclamations:

"We want our local!"

"Long live Local 43!"

"Down with the right wing leadership and President Zaritsky!"

"We don't want fake amalgamation!"

A vote was taken and a unanimous decision was passed in which we pledged ourselves to carry on the fight till every girl was reached, and till every girl was organized into one big local.

The president who thought that American kids were aware of nothing except paint and chewing gum was shocked with such militancy and spirit and sneaked out of the meeting hall like a frightened sheep.

—SALLY.

* * *

(Written by a member of the worker correspondence class in the N. Y. Workers School.)

BIG POWER, OIL, COPPER MERGERS

Morgan Utilities Will Be Worth 2 Billion

Merger negotiations were under way yesterday in utility, copper and oil industries, according to information reaching Wall Street. All of them make big labor-hating trusts bigger.

Further additions to the giant Morgan Holding Company, United Corporation, were seen in the proposed unification of several Niagara Falls and Buffalo utilities. The Morgan Company, with these units and holdings of several larger companies, would embrace a property valued at more than two billion dollars.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company was reported as working on a plan to take over Chile Copper Company, of which it now has large holdings. The merger would be consummated by stock transfer, according to reports, two shares of Anaconda being given for one of Chile.

Standard of New York was linked in merger rumors with Vacuum in the foreign field. Other rumors connect Standard of New York with Phillips or Sinclair. Powerful interests are said to be accumulating stocks of these and other oil companies with the object of making a new giant in the industry.

RAILMEN BUILD PALESTINE UNION

JERUSALEM, Palestine, Jan. 20.—Despite the refusal of Palestine railroads to recognize the union of railroad workers, the workers are continuing to strengthen their organization, demanding better working conditions and higher wages.

The reformist leaders of the union, instead of calling a strike to enforce recognition and the granting of the workers demands, have sent a protest thru the International Transport Workers' Federation to the British government, which rules Palestine with an iron hand and suppresses militant workers' movements.

Wages vary between 75 cents and $1.75 a day, compared with $1.25 to $1.50 paid in industry to unskilled workers and about $2 to skilled workers. Although the nominal working day is eight hours the men are often forced to work overtime. Besides, numerous fines are imposed for petty reasons and no appeal is possible. There is no provision for incapacitated workers and sanitary conditions are abominable. The companies fire workers frequently for no reason but that they are active in the organization of the union.

Although the British government received the protest about a month ago, it has not even acknowledged it and it seems that it will pay no attention to it.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK—

now running serially in The DAILY WORKER—is available in two editions $3.50 and $2.50 — Order your copy today from the

Source of All Revolutionary Literature

Workers Library Publishers
35 E. 125th ST., NEW YORK CITY

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO
The Communist and *The Communist International*

Each $2.00 per year
Comb. Offer: Both for $3.00

INPRECORR — $6.00 per year
$3.50 for six months

Workers Library Publishers
35 East 125th St., New York City

HENRY FORD MURDERS ONE MORE WORKER

Old Belt Slave Driven to Suicide by Speed

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, (By Mail).—One more worker was added to the big list of victims of Ford when James Haggerty, 26, a Ford slave, took his life. Entering the Ford auto plant when he was barely 23, he had worked steadily, hardly missing a day at the Highland Park plant.

Altho a robust young man when he started, three years of slavery in the inhuman slave-shop sapped his health. He fell asleep while changing his clothes or during the course of a meal. Before his death, he had on many occasions complained about the terrible speed-up in his department and the intolerable treatment by the foremen.

Sick—Must Work.

Five weeks before his death he took a few days off owing to general bodily illness. He promptly received a letter from the employment office to the effect that unless he obtained a doctor's note certifying he was unable to work, his services would no longer be required. He was forced to return to work before he had recovered.

Later he made numerous requests for weeks for lighter work, because the heavy slavery for Ford had taken his health away, but it was refused. Later, realizing that he must either quit the job or be fired, he handed in his notice, which was promptly accepted.

Kills Himself.

Thoroly discouraged at the treatment he received, he took his life the same night. He hung himself with some insulated wire, his body being found in an alley—a few blocks from his home. Thus, Ford's system murdered another worker. It seems to the rest of us he could have done something better, but he knew little of organization. The rest of us must do that.

Plague Spreading Thru Cochin, China, Victim of French Imperialism

SAIGON, Cochin China, Jan. 20.—Bubonic plague (the "Black Death") is spreading here.

Cochin China is a colony of 26,476 square miles, populated by over 4,000,000 people. The population is closely packed along the coasts and rivers, where intensive agriculture is carried out.

Plague before the days of French imperialism and its heavy taxation and the deliberate suppression of native isolation practises was almost unknown. Since France conquered the territory last century, there have been numerous pestilences.

NEGRO WOMAN JAILED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla (By Mail).—A Negro woman was arrested here while trying to pawn a watch, charged with having stolen it in a hold-up on Dec. 22. She denied the charge, but was sent to prison to await trial.

SINGING JAILBIRDS
by UPTON SINCLAIR

25 Cents

READ THIS INTERESTING PROLETARIAN PLAY ABOUT THE CALIFORNIA I. W. W., NOW BEING PRODUCED AT THE PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE

Workers Library Publishers
35 EAST 125TH STREET, N. Y. C.

Worker Correspondents in the Soviet Union

The two workers shown above are part of the great organization of worker correspondents that keep the newspapers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics supplied with accounts of workers' activities in their districts. They are shown reading one of their news stories in print in a Soviet newspaper.

Reverse Conviction of Foley and Kuthy; Had Raised Jobless Funds

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—The Court of Appeals at Cleveland, upon hearing the cases of John Foley and Joe Kuthy, who were convicted of common beggary last winter when they solicited funds for the Unemployment Council, which had organized the 100,000 unemployed workers of Cleveland, reversed the decision of the lower court, which had found them guilty and had fined them each $25 and costs.

The cases were handled by the Ohio District of the International Labor Defense.

WANTS STOCK GAMBLE

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—The Kansas City board of trade is transforming itself into a stock exchange. Local bond dealers and wheat buyers hope to cut into the profitable New York stock exchange traffic on products of the Southern Missippi Valley.

Stock gambling will thus become more generalized and local groups of insiders will have their chances to fleece the local lambs, say business men here, approving the scheme.

EYES AND HEALTH

Poor eyes are often the direct cause of headaches, dizziness, and nervous exhaustion. Are you sure your eyes are right? Have them examined and play safe.

J. J. Goldin, Inc.
Formerly Polen Miller Optical Co.
OPTOMETRISTS — OPTICIANS
1690 Lexington Ave.
Corner 106th St., N. Y. C.

Jobless Hoaxed; No Unemployment Dole

BARGOED, Wales, (By Mail).—Unemployed workers who went from this district to obtain work promised in a beet factory at Bury St. Edmunds, and found no jobs, returned here in serious condition from starvation and exposure. Unemployment dole is being withheld from the men.

PAPERS QUIT; NO NOTICE FOR UNION PRINTERS

Combine Scheme Puts 450 Out on Street

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER Colo. (By Mail)—When newspaper publishers enter into agreements with the printing trade unions they insist on the clause being inserted in the agreement that the unions give 30 days' notice of proposed change in wages or working conditions. Of course, the reactionary printing union officials agree to this.

Merge, Workers Lose.

But when the press bosses decide to merge or suspend publication, the workers, of course, get no such consideration.

When the two reactionary papers, the Denver Morning Post and the Evening News, were suspended recently on the same day, they did so without any notice whatever to the 450 workers employed by them. Most of those workers did not know that they were thrown out on the streets until they came to work that morning.

One of those workers had been a printer on the News for over 40 years. Other men who had slaved many long terms for these two capitalist papers were similarly treated. The suspension of the two papers is the result of a combine, which now leaves one morning and one evening paper in Denver. The capitalist newspaper bosses violated the 30-day clause, but the reactionary printing trades union officials have of course done nothing about it.

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions
SIL-VARA'S COMEDY
CAPRICE
GUILD Thea. 52d St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:50
Mats., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

Wings Over Europe
By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th St., West of 8th Ave.
Evenings 8:50. — Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:40.

BERNARD SHAW'S
Major Barbara
REPUBLIC Thea. W. 42 St., Evs. 8:30
Matinees, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Strange Interlude
John GOLDEN Thea., 58th St. E. of B'way
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

Fay Bainter
JEALOUSY
JOHN HALLIDAY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA. W. 58th ST. MATS. THURS. & SAT.
Evenings 8:50

SHUBERT Thea. 44 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Saturday
WALTER WOOLF
in the Thrilling Musical Hit
The Red Robe
with HELEN GILLILAND.

Ethel Barrymore
in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD"
By G. Martinez Sierra
Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47th St., W.B'way
Eves. 8.50; Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Chick. 9244

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. & 6th Av.
Evs. 8:30
50c; $1.00; $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tonight, "The Cherry Orchard."
Tues. Eve., "Lady from Alfaqueque", and "On the High Road."

CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE
146 W. 57th St.
Noon to Midnight
Popular Prices
'The Three Waxworks'
with EMIL JANNINGS, CONRAD VEIDT & WERNER KRAUSS

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
HOLIDAY
PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:50
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30
A comedy by PHILIP BARRY
Evenings 8:50

The New WALLACK'S Thea., 42 St. W.B'y
Tonight at 8:30
In a New Program
ISADORA
DUNCAN DANCERS

Company of 20 with IRMA DUNCAN
DIRECT FROM MOSCOW
Will Dance All Week
Popular Prices
Buy Tickets in Advance at the Box Office

START THE NEW YEAR
with HEALTH FOODS
We have the largest selection of NATURAL UNPROCESSED foods and drinks from ALL PARTS of the world. Fresh crop of SUN-DRIED UNSULPHURED fruits, nuts, raw sugar and PUREST HIGH QUALITY honey of many flavors. Also HARMLESS reducing foods and drinks. Read our Catalogue listing of the many HEALTHFUL bath accessories and appliances.
Visit our UP-TO-DATE STORE. — Send 4c stamps for Catalog
HEALTH FOODS DISTRIBUTORS
113 EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
(Between Lexington & Park Avenue)
Phone: Lexington 6926.

GO TONIGHT!
Grove Street Theatre
22 GROVE STREET—1 block from Sheridan Square, 7th Ave. Sub. Station (Spring 2772) 5 Min. from Broadway
WHERE ALL NEW YORK RADICALS MEET TO SEE
Singing Jailbirds
By UPTON SINCLAIR.
A Powerful Revolutionary Play of the Class Struggle in America!
Directed by *Em Jo Basshe* and Presented by the New Playwrights Theatre
MATINEES SATURDAY—*PLAYING SUNDAYS*
No Worker Should Miss It—Many Come Back to See It Again
POPULAR PRICES
Discounts allowed on block of seats and to workers' organizations. For information call Comrade Napoli, Business Manager of New Playwrights Theatre, Watkins 0588.

Worker Drowns in Hudson River, Pinned to Death by Fall of Heavy Concrete Bucket

RAPPED UNDER /ATER; ATTEMPT T RESCUE FAILS

erailment of Faulty Hand Car Blamed

Hans Nelson, a carpenter work- on the docks along the Hudson ver near Yonkers, was drowned sterday when a heavy concrete cket, falling from a hand-car ich overturned, hurtled him into enty feet of water and pinned n to his death. The bucket had ided on his head and carried him o the water of the river.

A diver, Galin Potter, of Staple- , L. I., was working on the piles a dock at the Glenwood Power use of the New York Central ilroad, at a depth of between teen and twenty feet. Attracted a shapeless mass that left a trail bubbles as it shot down, Potter w the inert body of Hans Nelson, years old, of 62 Buena Vista e., Yonkers, pinned in the con- te bucket.

Nelson had been knocked off the ck on which he was working when faulty hand-car conveying the cket and derailed, and overturned, e bucket landing on top of him and en carrying him into the icy ter.

Other workers stood on the dock ansfixed and staring helplessly wn into the water, at the bottom which Potter was struggling antically to free Nelson from the avy bucket. Exactly three minutes ter the derailing of the hand-car, otter emerged to the surface, mbing up a dock ladder with elson's inert body slung over his oulder. Nelson was dead.

An examination showed that Nel- n had suffered a severe laceration the scalp when the bucket had llen on him, but his immediate ath was due to drowning. One heel of the hand car whose derail- ent caused Nelson's death was en to be loose.

MELLA BRANDED ARTICLE FALSE

Continued from Page One

cious trip. His injurious cam- aign in the dailies of Havana can ave no greater end than to ingrati- e him with the Cuban government.

"Free Cuba" Legal.

"It is true, as the cabled news ys, that there is published in this ty a paper called 'Free Cuba.' But ich publication is completely guar- nteed by Article 7 of the Mexican onstitution, which declares 'in- olable the liberty of writing and ublishing articles,' and by the 25th rticle of the Cuban Constitution, hich guarantees 'to all persons the ght to express their thoughts reely without previous censorship.'

"This whole campaign is designed r no other purpose than to obtain e suppression of our paper and the uch-desired extradition of the Cu- an immigrants for fictitious of- nses with the end of satisfying olitical vengeance, in view of the ct that up till now, owing to the evolutionary feeling of the Mexican eople, the agents of the Cuban gov- rnment have not succeeded in their lans.

Machado Despotic.

"It is intolerable that President fachado, who has abolished all lib- rties in Cuba, tried to do likewise n foreign countries, preventing us rom expressing our thoughts in Mexico, seeing that the extension of is despotic jurisdiction is not per- itted upon the soil of the Mexican epublic.

"I think it would be very useful o clear up this incident, if the Cu- an ambassador or some other com- etent person might bring us to trial efore the Mexican courts in order hat we might prove how unfounded nd ridiculous are the calumnies and ttacks launched by the Cuban press nd enemies of our ideas against he Cuban immigrants, basing them- elves on false reports of an agent f the government secretary in Ha- ana.

Asks Retraction.

"Expecting from you, Mr. Editor, ublicity for these corrections with he same space that the accusations re published, thus to obtain in Mexico the justice that is denied us n the Cuban press, I remain, very ruly yours, for the Association of New Revolutionary Cuban Emi- rees.

"JULIO ANTONIO MELLA,
"Secretary."

ENGLISH
Elementary — Intermediate
Advanced—Private or Group
BENIKOFF SCHOOL
237 GRAND STREET, N. Y.
Phone: Orchard 7312

Educational Institute
English, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Literature, Citizenship
Instruction Private or Group Beginners or Advanced—At Your Home or School.
301 *LIVINGSTON ST., B'KLYN*
TRIANGLE 0509.

New Society Built by Mass Force of Workers

Workers with guns in their hands overthrow capitalism in Russia. With guns again they defeated the forces of the counter-revolution and imperialism. With the sledge-hammer they constructed their factories. The Red Star on a field of red waves over one-sixth of the earth's surface. The workers are ready to man the guns and airplanes again to repel any attack upon them.

Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers.
The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance for Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affair for that evening.

Women Theatre Party.
A good opportunity for Jewish workers to see the regular week-end play in the Schwartz Art Theatre on 14th St. and 3rd Ave., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at reduced prices if tickets are gotten in advance. The full price will be charged on the day of the performance. Tickets in advance may be gotten at the central office of the United Council of Working Women, 30 E. 11th St., Room 533, or phone Stuyvesant 0574.

Negro Champion Dance.
The Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress will have a joint dance and entertainment tomorrow at Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe date.

Metro Workers Soccer League.
The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St. Organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.
The Workers' Laboratory Theatre meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m., at 224 E. 15th St., basement. All interested in workers' dramatics are welcome.

Brooklyn Workers Center.
A dance and concert under the auspices of the Brooklyn Workers Center will be given Saturday evening, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Good jazz band.

Working Class Women.
Council 16, Bath Beach, will celebrate its second anniversary with a concert and vetcherinka at 48 Bay 28th St., on Saturday.

Freiheit Chorus and Ball.
The annual ball of the Freiheit Singing Society will take place on Friday, Feb. 22, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Brownsville Y. W. L.
Camaraderie, Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn, arranged by the Brownsville Young Workers League.

Young Defenders.
The Young Defenders, as part of their educational program, will organize an Esperanto class. All internationalists are invited. Instruction is free. Registration is now on. The class will meet every Sunday from 4 to 6 p. m. at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx. The first lesson will be given Jan. 20.

Tenants League Dance.
An Inter-Racial Dance is being staged by the Harlem Tenants League, Jan. 30, at the Imperial Auditorium, 150 W. 129th St.

Mohegan Modern School Ball.
Costume Ball arranged by the Jolly Mohicans, (Mohegan Modern School) will be given Friday at the New Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St.

Workers Press Club.
The executive committee of the Workers Press Club will hold its next meeting at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, on Thursday, Jan. 31.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club.
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will hold its third annual ball Saturday at Harlem Casino, 110th St. and Lenox Ave.

United Council Working Women.
The United Council of Working Women, Councils 11 and 22, have arranged a huge mass meeting on the war danger for Monday, 8 p. m. at the auditorium of the United Workers Co-operative, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx. Among the speakers will be Rebecca Grecht and Juliet S. Poyntz. Workers in the neighborhood are invited to attend.

German Speaking Comrades.
German speaking comrades are wanted to participate in building a mass chorus. Applicants are welcome every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 18—Uthmann Singing Society.

Millinery Theatre Party.
The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 20. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.
Our next rehearsal will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, 1292 Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St. Station, Bronx. All members of the orchestra should be on time, as we have to prepare for our "Shubert Evening" for Friday, Feb. 15, at the Rose Gardens, 1347 Boston Rd., Bronx. Any one playing any instrument should communicate with our director, Nathan H. Alterman, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

Labor Students.
The Bryn Mawr and Barnard Summer School Alumnae Association calls all students who attended or are attending labor schools to participate in a conference on Jan. 27, 3 p. m., at the Club Rooms of the Association, 218 Madison Ave. The subject is "Are Labor Students Active?" Tom Tippett, of Brookwood Labor College, will lead the discussion.

Liber to Lecture.
"Disease and the Radicals," the third of a series of four lectures on "Radicalism and Personal Life," will be given by Dr. B. Liber at the Mannattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Friday night, Jan. 25. The subject of the remaining lecture, for Feb. 1, will be "Radical Child Upbringing." Lectures will begin at 8:30.

Arch. Iron, Bronze Workers.
A special quarterly meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze Workers' Union will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. Election of organizers will take place, and other very important matters will be discussed and acted upon. All members are strongly urged to attend.

Scandinavian Workers Athletic Club.
The Scandinavian Workers' Athletic Club will hold its second annual ball at Vasa Castle Hall, 149th St. and Walton Ave., on Feb. 9. All Labor Sport comrades and all others are invited. Two good jazz bands will supply the music. All welcome.

Bronx Women Anti-War Meet.
A mass meeting on the war danger will be held at the auditorium of the United Workers Cooperative House, 2704 Bronx Park East, tonight at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of Councils 11 and 22 of the United Councils of Working Women. Speakers will be Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Rebecca Grecht.

MANY SUE YELLOW CABS.
Filing of eleven suits against the Yellow Cab Co., asking total damages of $215,000 was made known here today. All complaints charge the corporation with negligence. The suits vary in amounts demanded from $50,000 to $5,000. They are for injuries to riders and pedestrians. The Yellow Cab Company is anti-union.

COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE
E. KARO
Your Nearest Stationery Store
Cigars — Cigarettes — Candy
649 ALLERTON AVE.,
Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y.
Tel. OLinville 9681-2 — 9791-2

Unity Co-operators Patronize
SAM LESSER
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
1818 — 7th Ave. New York
Between 110th and 111th Sts.
Next to Unity Co-operative House

Patronize
No-Tip Barber Shops
26-28 UNION SQUARE
(1 flight up)
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
(corner Allerton Ave.)

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
Baker's Local 164
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3465 Third Ave. Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Union Label Bread

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7236
BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to
The DAILY WORKER
Advertising Dept.
26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Automobile
INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. *Complete Course* $10, until license granted; also private and special *Instruction to Ladies.*
Empire AUTO SCHOOL 845 Longwood Avenue, Bronx
INTervale 10019 (*Cor. Prospect Sta.*)

DANCING NEWEST STEPS
poise, balance, lead, follow in confidence, quickly, finest teachers, guaranteed to teach you correctly waltz, fox trot, collegiate, Peabody, Argentine tango, given in separate rooms without appointment; individual lessons, $1; open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.; also Sundays; special course for beginners. VALENCIA DANCING STUDIOS, 108 W. 74th Street. — SUSquehanna 0629.

Eron School
185-187 EAST BROADWAY
NEW YORK
JOSEPH E. ERON, Principal
THE LARGEST AND BEST, AS WELL AS OLDEST SCHOOL to learn the English Language; to prepare oneself for admission to college.
ERON SCHOOL is registered by the REGENTS of the State of New York. It has all the rights of a Government High School.
Call, Phone or Write for Catalogue!
NEW COURSES BEGIN JAN. 28th REGISTER NOW!
Our 25,000 alumni are our best witnesses.
TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4473.

PROOF OF MELLA MURDER PLANS

Continued from Page One.

knew from Senor Jose Magrinat that the two agents had arrived. That is all which he has to say and, this read, he confirmed the declaration as his in all its parts, not signing it by reason of the grave state in which he was found.

Modotti Confirms.

"Present: Tina Modotti, and questioned according to the legal form, says her name is as is here written, widow, photographer, originally from Venice, Italy and declares:

"That at 9 o'clock, accompanied by Julio Antonio Mella, through the streets, when he told her that he had an appointment with Jose Magrinat in a cafe on the corner of Bolivar and Salvador Sts., proposing to her that meanwhile she send a cablegram and await him at the cable office. That at some minutes past 9 o'clock, Senor Mella arrived, and accompanying her, walked to Balderas Street, then by Morelos Ave. and entered Abraham Gonzalez St. That at turning into this street, she heard two shots, and that Senor Mella started to run and then fell as he crossed the street. That she noted that the attack was made from behind them and so close that she perceived the smell of powder. That before all this, Senor Mella had said to her that Magrinat, during the interview, had told him that some killers had arrived from Havana expressly to assassinate him. That in the moments that Senor Mella was wounded, he said: "Machado has sent them to kill," and added these words: "I die for the revolution!. . ."

"That this is all she has to declare, and that this being read, she confirmed it as her declaration in all its parts, signing it as noted."

"For Any Kind of Insurance"
CARL BRODSKY
Telephone Murray Hill 5550
7 East 42nd Street, New York

Cooperators! Patronize
SEROY
CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue
Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

Dr. M. Wolfson
Surgeon Dentist
141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St.
Phone, Orchard 2333.
In case of trouble come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment

CO-OPERATIVE
Dental Clinic
2700 Bronx Park East
Apt C. I.
TEL. ESTABROOK 0568.
DR. I. STAMLER
Surgeon-Dentist
DIRECTOR
OPEN: Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. from 10 to 8 P. M. Saturday and Sunday from 10 to 7 P. M.

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-8 p. m.
Sunday, 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.
PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT
249 EAST 115th STREET
Cor. Second Ave. New York
Telephone: Lehigh 6022.

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone, Algonquin 8183
Not connected with any other office

DR. L. HENDIN
SURGEON DENTIST
853 Broadway, Cor. 14th St.
MODERATE PRICES
Room 1207-8 Algonquin 0874

CHICAGO YOUTH DEFY POLICE, HOLD MEMORIAL

Hit Murder of Mella at Rally

Continued from Page One

strike, and who is being tortured there and held incommunicado.

Against War Danger.

The relation between the Kellogg treaties and the capitalist imperialist wars now being planned between America and England, in which young workers, especially of both countries, will be sent to kill each other, was described, and the danger of a united attack by imperialist countries to try and destroy the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the first workers' and farmers' government, was made the basis for a demand that the working class and young workers especially rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

After large numbers of foot and mounted police and federal marshals and deputies had broken up the meeting, 5 young workers were arrested. The International Labor Defense is at work on the case.

REVOLT SPREADS IN GUATEMALA

U. S. Warships May Intervene

Continued from Page One

large interest in the railroad whose seizure by the insurgents imperils the company's main line from Puerto Barrios, the great banana port on the north coast with San Jose on the Pacific.

For more than a year a long contest has been carried on between the United Fruit Company and the Cuyamel Fruit Company over control of plantations in territory claimed by both Guatemala and Honduras. The American state department has supported the Guatemalan government, i. e. the United Fruit Co., in the struggle against the Honduran government, which has refused to submit the boundary dispute to the Central American court of arbitration. It claims that the United States controls the court and any decision handed down would favor the United Fruit Company.

The Chacon administration practically owned by United Fruit Co., has enacted laws against Communists and trade unions which vie in savagery with the Japanese "law against subversive thoughts.".

Comrades, Patronize
The Triangle Dairy Restaurant
1379 Intervale Avenue
BRONX

For a Real Oriental Cooked Meal VISIT THE INTERNATIONAL
PROGRESSIVE CENTER
101 WEST 28TH STREET
(Corner 6th Ave.)
RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA
RECREATION ROOM
Open from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at
Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant
1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
Right Off 174th St. Subway Station

Phone Stuyvesant 3816
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet.
302 E. 12th ST. NEW YORK

All Comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
VEGETARIAN HEALTH RESTAURANT
558 Claremont P'kway Bronx

Workers Party Activities

Negro Work Conference.
A Negro conference of the district has been called by the District Executive Committee to be held this Friday at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, to establish the Party apparatus for Negro work and to discuss ways and means of increasing our activity among the Negro workers.

This is the first conference of the district where Negro work will be the only order of business. The conference will have for its task (1) The drawing in of Negro workers into the Party. (2) The building up of a Party apparatus for Negro work. (3) Mobilization of the Negroes for the task in fighting the war danger, for the organization of the unorganized, and for connecting up our Negro work with regard to the women and youth workers. (4) Spreading of our press among the Negro workers.

All units are urged to send delegates to this conference. Failure to do so will show an underestimation of our Negro work on the part of the unit. Select delegates and see that they attend the conference.

Section Women Organizers.
All Section Women Work Organizers are ordered to immediately send in to the district office, for the attention of Sylvia Spiro, the names and addresses of the newly elected Unit Women Work Organizers.

Attention League Fractions.
All language fractions are instructed to immediately elect a Women's Work Organizer to direct work among women in their particular language. Send names and addresses of the comrades elected to the district office for the attention of Sylvia Spiro.

The meeting of the District Women's Agit-Prop Committee will be postponed from Friday, January 18, to Friday, Jan. 25, a t7 p. m. at the Workers Center, Room 202. Important matters will be discussed. Every member on the committee is urged to be present.

Young Workers League.
A theatre party under the auspices of the Y. W. L. Downtown Unit No. 2, will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at the Martin Beck Theatre, 302 W. 45th St. The play to be rendered that evening will be "Wings Over Europe." Tickets can be obtained at the district office of the League, 28 Union Square. Proceeds of this affair will be donated towards the Young Worker.

Subsection 3E.
Subsection executive committee will meet today, 6:15 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

International Branch 1.
International Branch 1, 3E, will hold its regular meeting today at 9:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3E, 1F.
Unit E, 1F, will meet tomorrow at 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3E, 2F.
An important meeting will be held by Unit 3E, 2F Wednesday at 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Section 6, 21.
A very important meeting of 21 will be held today at 56 Manhattan Ave., 8 p. m.

Section 2 Functionaries Conference.
All unit, sub-section and section functionaries of Section 2 will meet tomorrow, 6 p. m., 101 W. 27th St. Important problems will be taker up.

Office Workers Fraction, Y. W. L.
All members of the Y. W. L. who belong to the Office Workers Union are requested to attend a fraction meeting today at 6:30 p. m., Workers Center.

Branch 2, Section 8.
A membership meeting of International Branch 2 will be held today at 8 p. m., 313 Hinsdale St., L. I.

Branch 4, Section 5.
An important meeting of the Branch will take place today at 8:30 p. m., at 1330 Wilkins Ave.

Unit 6, Section 7 Executive.
The unit executive committee will meet today at 8 p. m., 652 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

Harlem Y. W. L. Dance.
The second dance of the season will be given by the Harlem Unit of the Y. W. L. this Saturday at the Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St. Half of the proceeds of the affair will go to the Campaign for making the Young Worker a weekly paper. Comrades of the Harlem Y. W. L. and other Harlem and Bronx fraternal organizations helped arrange the center for the dance.

Unit 6, Section 7.
The unit will meet Wednesday, 8 p. m., 652 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

Unit 9F Educational Meet.
Unit 9F will hold an educational meeting tomorrow at 6:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl., on the topic, "The A. F. of L. Convention."

Executive Committee, Section 2.
Section 2 Executive Committee will meet at 6 p. m. today at the Workers Center. All new and old members must report.

Unit 3, Section 7.
A meeting of Unit 3, Section 7, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at 764 40th St., Brooklyn.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2C.
Unit 3F, Subsection 2C will meet today at 6:30 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St.

Nucleus 6F, Section 1.
A meeting of Nucleus 6F, Section 1, will be held tomorrow at 6 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Place.

Unit 4F, Subsection 2A.
Unit 4F, Subsection 2A will meet tonight at 6:30 at 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3, Section 4.
Unit 3, Section 4, meets today at 8 p. m., at 143 E. 103rd St.

Unit 2F, Section 1.
A report of the delegation to the section convention and the report of the executive committee will be given at the meeting of Unit 2F, Section 1 to be held tonight at 6:15 at 60 St. Marks Place. A roll call will be taken.

Branch 3, Section 7.
An important business and educational meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at 764 40th St., Brooklyn.

COOK SAYS LABOR MUST JOIN ANTI-IMPERIAL LEAGUE

Reformists Traitors, Not "Honest Fools"

COLOGNE, Germany, Jan. 20.—S. Saklatvala, Indian member of the British parliament, speaking at the last session here of the executive committee of the League against imperialism and for colonial independence declared that the bourgeois parties in India are striving for national unity at the expense of the revolutionary struggle.

Saklatvala emphasized that the league must enlarge its basis among the workers and peasants.

At this session W. Muenzenberg, of Germany, reported for the Secretariat, and declared that the league was making progress, but the proletarian support of the movement against imperialism must be intensified.

A. J. Cook presented the trade union resolution, calling on all unions to join the movement. Melnichinsky, representing trade unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics supported the resolution introduced by Cook, but pointed to the fact that Cook's theory that the reformist leaders of unions were merely misguided was not concurred in by that support. Melnichinsky had previously answered a speech by Cook, and pointed out that the Amsterdam chiefs and reformist leaders in the British Trade Union Congress were conscious traitors to the working class.

At this session, representatives of India and the U.S.S.R. were each given a seat on the executive committee.

Comrade
Frances Pilat
MIDWIFE
351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y.

WE ALL MEET
at the
NEW WAY CAFETERIA
101 WEST 27th STREET
NEW YORK

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food.

MELROSE
Dairy VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
PHONE:— INTERVALE 9149.

Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVE.
Phone: University 5365

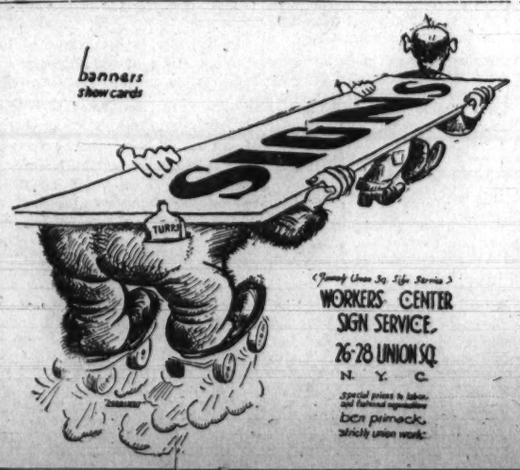
COMRADES EAT at the
SCIENTIFIC VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
1604-6 Madison Ave.
Between 107th & 108th Sts.

Russian Art
Oriental Restaurant
KNOWN TO COMRADES
for their popular Luncheon, Dinner, Supper Meals, served in Original Oriental Style — *Russian Orchestra*
189-2ND AVE. Stuyvesant 0177
MEYER GOLUB, *Owner*

Solidarity Demonstration
DANCE
UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF
THE NEGRO CHAMPION AND THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

TUES. NIGHT
Jan. 22
at Renaissance
138th St. & 7th Ave.
Music by Vernon Andrade's Renaissance Orchestra

GALA CONCERT PROGRAM
Hall Johnson's Negro Choir, Paul and Thelma Meeres, Tango Dancers, Doris Rheubottom of The Alhambra, Elizabeth Welsh of "Blackbirds" -:- -:- -:- -:-
Admission $1.00



Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by the National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc., Daily, Except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable: "DAIWORK."

ROBERT MINOR ..... Editor
WM. F. DUNNE ..... Ass. Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only):
$8.00 a year $4.50 six months
$2.50 three months
By Mail (outside of New York):
$6.00 a year $3.50 six months
$2.00 three months

Address and mail all checks to The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Digging Out the History of a Crime; U. S. Imperialism Killed Mella

That the Cuban government, headed by President Machado, an infamous lickspittle of American imperialism and assassin of hundreds of other workers and labor leaders of Cuba, deliberately planned the murder of Julio A. Mella at Mexico City, and shortly before that murder launched a campaign of propaganda designed to cover it with some shred of justification before the Cuban people, is shown by a news dispatch from Havana dated January 7, and published in the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" on January 8, which the Daily Worker reproduces in this issue.

It is to be remembered that Mella was shot down in the streets of Mexico City on the night of January 10; that as he lay bleeding he said to his comrades: "I am a victim of Machado!"

As may be seen by the translation of the dispatch from Havana, the Machado regime was definitely attacking Mella, and in particular trying to rouse the Cuban people to a hostility against him that would shelter his murderers as Cuban patriots. To accomplish this they charged that at a meeting of Cuban immigrants in Mexico, Mella and others "had insulted the Cuban flag," counting upon the fact that the Cuban flag remains as a fetish to many Cubans who regard it as a symbol of a lost national independence while they hate the Cuban government which has made Cuba "a Yankee plantation."

We publish also a letter written by Mella which still further shows that the Wall Street lackey, Machado, was engaged in a campaign to stifle the voice of Mella and his revolutionary comrades in Mexico. The letter demonstrates that Mella himself recognized the dispatch of January 7 as a part of that campaign. Writing in the name of the Cuban Emigrees association of which he was secretary, he attacked and exposed the Cuban government on the eve of his assassination. This letter was addressed to the editor of the newspaper "Excelsior," an organ of clerical reaction which had published the Havana dispatch. It was a reply to the Havana news report of the fictitious flag incident exposing its invidious nature and denying in the name of the Emigrees' association that any incident such as that characterized as an "insult" had occurred in relation to the Cuban flag as stated in the dispatch.

In his letter, Mella not only demonstrates the falsity of the report of the mythical "flag incident" behind which the white terror government of Cuba was striving to obtain the extradition of Cuban immigrants—in this case Mella himself—from Mexico back to Cuba where the Machado government could murder him in prison as they have scores of others, but he shows as well that the butcher Machado was trying **"to extend his despotic jurisdiction to the soil of the Mexican republic."** It is clear that Mella's words had reference to just such activities of Machado's agents in Mexico as have culminated in Mella's murder.

Mella wrote that letter on January 8, answering the dispatch published that day; only two days before Machado's agents murdered him. It was published in "Excelsior" on January 12, after Mella's death.

The Daily Worker gives these documents as positive proof of the murderous hand of the servile Machado government as covered with the blood of comrade Julio Mella. But above and beyond all else, the Daily Worker accuses Machado's masters, the imperialist government of the United States now headed by Coolidge and soon to be headed by Hoover, with murder of our revolutionary Comrade Julio Mella. Not the cowardly gunman who fired the shot, not Machado, the miserable flunkey of Coolidge, nor even some particular interest of the United States, but the United States capitalist class as a whole—the United States government itself, as the supreme instrument and final organized expression of the Yankee capitalist class—is the principal in this murder.

This is the enemy of the Cuban masses, the Mexican masses—the peoples of all Latin-America!

Down with the murderous Yankee imperialism!

And we add—no persecution, no terrorism and no assassinations, can for one moment halt the onward march of the world proletariat which, led by the Communist International and in alliance with the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples, will sweep away imperialism with all its filthy crimes with the iron fist of the proletarian dictatorship.

Who Killed Him?

(On the Murder of Julio Mella, Cuban Communist, By Agents of the U. S.-Controlled Machado Regime)

By A. B. MAGIL

Who killed him? It wasn't the killing
So much as the killer and
The hand behind the hand.
His blood spilling
Runs alive in a million bodies:
They shall stand
Unbroken, they shall rise
Strong with his strength and with his wisdom wise.
Who killed him?
We know.
We know the hand behind the hand.

A pistol in the night
Is bright,
And blood
Wandering, mingles with mud.
The "nights are made black for deeds like this," you will not find
Us blind.
Sacco, Vanzetti, Mella—
Who killed them?
We know.
And we shall give blow for blow.

JULIO MELLA By Fred Ellis

Why Every Negro Miner Should Join the National Miners' Union

By WILLIAM A. BOYCE.
(Vice-President, N. M. U.)

NO longer than a year ago the sentiment among the miners was "Something must be done." All those of a militant spirit were urged to do that something. I, for one, felt that I owed it to myself, to my fellow workers and to my Negro race most especially, to do something which might be of benefit to us all. When the fighting Save the Union Committee began to spread its news the majority of miners listened with anxious ears—for the message of the committee was genuine and correct. We entered that movement heart and soul, and remained in the front until the tide turned and the National Miners' Union, fighting, determined and militant, appeared upon the horizon.

Hail New Union.

The Negro miners can well hail, together with their white fellow workers the National Miners' Union as an organization that means more to the Negro miner than any that has ever existed in the U. S. A. before. Every Negro should join the National Miners' Union because it fights vigorously for full economic, political and social equality for them. It fights discrimination, segregation, Jim Crowism and disenfranchisement. In the N. M. U. the Negro miners have a valiant defender.

The old and dead United Mine Workers of America had in its constitution this clause: "There shall be no discrimination against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality, etc." There isn't a Negro miner in America that doesn't know the above words didn't amount to anything, were not worth the paper they were printed on, for in deeds discrimination was rank everywhere.

Boss Discrimination.

When a Negro looks for work in the mines, many of them cannot stick their heads in, while those that do get work usually receive the worst place in the mine, dangerous and unfit to work in. In the old days, when he would apply to his U. M. W. A. local for redress, the local would send him to the district, the district would send him back to the local, which in turn would refer it again to the district, which then might say they would take it up with the International office! So went the ducking and shifting. And that was the last ever heard of the "grievance." If you asked a convention delegate anything concerning these conditions, he would reply that Lewis would not permit any racial questions to be discussed. Why, I ask, should the Negro miner be a part to, or support a machine, or help support an organization in which he finds no voice or protection?

Worst Houses, Same Rent.

In the mining towns where there are company houses—the Negroes get the worst, but pay the same amount of rent. The dirtiest, filthiest of work is given to them. They are hounded, persecuted, ostracized and discriminated. Is it a wonder the Negroes are bitter? But my Negro brothers must learn, as the white worker must learn as well, it is the tactic of the employer to keep the black and white separated for then he can beat down both at will.

An article in the U. M. W. A. Journal referred to the Negro miner as a strikebreaker from the cotton fields and bore the sentiment that he was a habitual scab. Negroes are not habitual scabs. They are not habitual strikebreakers, but are used cleverly by the employers against the white workers because of the resentment in the hearts of the black workers over the hounding, discrimination, etc., accorded them by the white workers. Not all the Negroes in the scab fields are from the cotton fields. Thousands of them are from organized territories, driven from there because of the discrimination and suffering accorded them.

Lewis and Company did not and do not want the Negro miners. It is a matter of record that U. M. W. A. hoodlums broke up various N. M. U. meetings in the Pittsburgh district, shouting "You have niggers with you, yes," because there was a Negro speaker on the platform (Isaac Munsey, vice-president, N. M. U., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

But the N. M. U. wants the Negro miners. We are all workers, our sufferings are alike, our division is because of the tactics of the employers and the stupidity of some white workers. The N. M. U. has its face set like granite against wrongs to our people. To build the N. M. U. means building a bulwark of defense for the Negro miners.

Full Rights in N. M. U.

The Negro miner is an integral part of the mining industry. It is the policy of the N. M. U. that he should not only be a part of the industrial division, but of the Executive Department itself. A special representative of the Negro miners sits as a member of the Executive Board of the N. M. U. to guarantee our people representation. In the N. M. U. the Negro is not just a dues paying member, silent, bulldozed, discriminated, but an active, leading part of the directing councils of the organization itself.

I have faith in my Negro brother that when he is convinced the above is the actual situation, then he will be as good, if not a better, union man than the next one. When he sees representatives of his race in the field organizing them, in official capacities and otherwise, standing shoulder to shoulder with the white workers—then he will know a new day is here for the Negro miner. So it is, in the N. M. U. The N. M. U. is asking him not only to help build, but help control.

Negro brothers! Join our ranks! Build the union to defend yourselves. Help us fight against the wrongs done to our people. Join forces with the militant, class-conscious white miners in the N. M. U. Help make it strong and powerful for your own protection.

Mechanize the Army for Imperialist War

By DAVID DWORFSKY.

CORRELATIVE with the tremendous stride made by American capitalist industry in the form of new inventions and rationalization since the war, has also proceeded the changes in military tactics and organization now generally called the mechanization of the army.

These changes have taken place in three directions: development of new instruments of destruction, improvement of the old; introduction of new transport methods to facilitate mobilization and conveyance of the troops to the front, thereby increasing enormously the battle sectors; and thirdly, plans for the transformation of industry and factories into one huge unit for the production of war supplies and munitions under the direction of centralized military industrial bureaus, directed by altruistic "dollar-a-year" patriots.

Examples of new inventions are the new airplane carriers recently launched by the U. S. navy, carrying from five to thirteen scout and bombing planes, with perhaps a dirigible added. Thus instead of conducting sea battles within the radius of the battleships' guns, sea encounters can take place at several hundred miles distant from either side. The development of aeroplanes and aviation in conjunction with new technic in communication thru radio, wireless telephony and other improvements has already transformed the entire world into one battlefield. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace places the death of non-combatants during the last war at about 13,000,000, the same amount of killed being estimated for the soldiers. It is safe to say that the civil dead during the next war will be tremendously larger than the amount of soldiers killed.

A chance conversation with a soldier on furlough elicited some interesting facts on changes in the infantry. All army units, forts, coast defense, etc., have been put on a motor transport basis. Target practice hitherto conducted three times a year on foot, takes place once a year and the soldiers are carried to the range in motor trucks. A new machine gun fires 255 bullets a minute, from a 50 calibre muzzle. At night the bullet is phosphorescent, allowing it to be seen until it strikes. In the daytime the bullet leaves a continuous line of smoke.

Mounted on a truck, these machine guns are harnessed in groups of four, synchronized on one trigger, thus permitting one soldier to fire 1,020 bullets a minute. Target practice on sandbags (much tougher than the human body) proved them to be the most destructive type of machine gun yet invented.

Very little emphasis is being placed on bayonet practice. And the American government is rapidly building up its numerical fighting strength. Definite monthly quotas are added to the army and navy. The quotas are larger for the navy, in preparation for the trial of naval supremacy between England and United States.

However, of outstanding significance is the development of chemical warfare. In the next war, Olgin's story, "Gas," will be more than mere fiction. Already the military cynics at Washington are assuring the workers, that altho poisonous gas will be used more than ever before in the next war, they can go to sleep with the consolation that the new gases now being experimented with will be painless and expeditious, putting to death large sections of people without violent physical reactions.

The military general staff of imperialism promises us a "humane" war as the next step in the history of capitalist exploitation and despoilation; sharpnel that will tear the human body, not into pieces, but into infinitesimal shreds; gases that will not kill by asphyxiation, but by a sweet and exhilarating push into Paradise; bullets that will cut the human body in half, as tho it were paper; bombs that will not leave cities torn and bleeding, but wipe them out as if they never existed; bacteria, manufactured by the scientists of the new imperialist culture, that will disseminate pestilence over the face of the earth like the ten plagues of Moses. Thus Technology, Imperialism and Social Democracy (super-imperialism, the newer capitalism) combine to prepare the next slaughter of workers.

The workers in reply to the plans for this gigantic massacre must completely achieve the program of the Communist International, defeat of the home country, turning the imperialist war into civil war, and finally the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship.

The accomplishment of this aim involves the most difficult tasks for all Communist Parties, means the steeling of the Party structure for the shock, imposes the necessity of sinking the Communist roots deep into the economic life of the masses and preparing them under Communist leadership for the new events. Only thus can the horrible spectre, war, be forever abol-

New York I.L.D. Gives $300 for Fur Workers

In response to the appeal of the national office of the International Labor Defense for funds for the defense of the victims of the Mineola frame-up, the New York District of the I.L.D. has been the first to make a contribution. The New York District has contributed $300 for the defense of the nine fur workers involved in this case.

Two of the victims of the Mineola frame-up have already been sent to jail to serve their sentences of from two and a half to five years. The other seven workers will come up for a new trial January 23 before the same Ku Klux Klan judge in Mineola, L. I., who sentenced them previously. A bitter fight will have to be waged to save these seven workers and to force the release of the other two, it is pointed out by International Labor Defense, and funds are urgently needed.

In order to provide more funds for the defense of the Mineola victims and of the many other cases being handled by the I.L.D. the New York District has arranged a big, five-day bazaar in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., on March 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Workers and workingclass organizations are urged to start work immediately to make this bazaar a success so that substantial defense funds may be realized.

SOVIET PAINTER DIES.

ERIVAN, USSR., (By Mail).—The celebrated painter J. B. Yakulov died here from an attack of pneumonia at the age of 44. Yakulov lived in Paris and Rome, in 1912 exhibiting a complete series of his paintings there. Lately Yakulov connected himself with the theatre of which he was one of the most conspicious innovators.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

Copyright, 1929, by International Publishers Co., Inc.

All rights reserved. Republication forbidden except by permission.

TODAY: The End of Walter Rice; a Profane Host; Haywood Loses Home; Broke and Jobless; Beats His Way; Coxey's Army

Haywood has told of his boyhood among the Mormons at Salt Lake City and the mine camp, Ophir, Utah; a miner at nine years of age; his first strike; odd jobs at the Mormon capital; years of development at the lonely mine in Nevada; labor unionism has a convert; marriage and a baby; Haywood the cowboy; homestead and hardship; Walter Rice, a cowboy, tells Haywood how he killed Mex Ricardo by roping and dragging him; Rice fled, passing Haywood's homestead, is telling what happened. Mex had shot Rice thru the arm. Now go on reading.—EDITOR.

* * *

PART XIV.

"WE went after old Doc Hansen, told him there was a man hurt in camp who had got caught in a rope and dragged. He sent for a saddle horse and asked what was the matter with me; I guess I looked kind of pale. I showed him my arm and without asking what happened he said, 'I'll dress that for you while we're waiting for the horse. Be sure to come back in the morning; got to be careful of infection.' We went out to our horses. I said, 'You go on. I'm going to get a bottle of whisky.' But I didn't. I waited till they crossed the bridge and followed them. When we got close to camp I rode out into the sage-brush and dropped the reins. I knew Pinto would stand. Dodging through the sage-brush I got close enough to see what was going on. I could tell from the way Doc and the fellers were acting that Mex was dead. I went back to where I left Pinto and thought things over for a few minutes.

"Should I go into town and give myself up? Next day the outfit would leave and I'd be alone and in jail. No telling how long I would be there. Would need a lot of money for a lawyer. So I piled on to old Pinto and waved my hat to the camp, although it was dark, and hit the trail for the P-bench ranch. I didn't make it till the next night. Woke Tom Minor and told him what had happened. I washed and fixed my arm a little, had something to eat, a few hours' sleep, and early the next morning Tom woke me; he had breakfast ready, a lunch fixed and two horses saddled. He said, 'I'm going to the forks of the road with you.' There he bid me good-by. 'If you don't go back, the flag-tailed nag is yours. He's good for a long ride if you have to make it.' I waited a few minutes, turned and rode down Jack Creek, swam the Owyhee at Bacon's ranch. You know the rest. Now I want to take care of my arm for a day or two and stay under cover."

That day we rode across the valley to Washburn canyon and fixed him up in a little deserted cabin there. Two days later I went back. Rice was gone. A note written on the margin of a newspaper was on the table under a cup. It read: "Get my gun. I'll do as much for you. It was a present from my sweetheart. Send it to her. I'll get it when I go back to Idaho."

I got his gun from Billy Higginson, one of the cowboys, who had picked it up where Ricardo had dropped it when he was jerked from his horse. I sent it as requested to the address that he had given.

It was a long time before Rice ventured to visit his old stamping ground. His sweetheart had received the gun, but no word from Rice. She thought that he had changed his mind and had sent back the present she had given him. After weary months of waiting she gave the gun to another fellow. One day Rice rode into his home town. He had her picture in the conchas of his bridle. Tying his horse in front of a saloon, he walked in to look for old acquaintances. He was about to take a drink when a young fellow came in and walking up to him said:

"Stranger, you'll have to take them pictures off your bridle."

"What?" said Rice. Then it occurred to him what had happened. "You—"

Both began to shoot at the same time. Rice was killed with the present from his sweetheart.

After we returned from Kyle Springs I worked on my farm, putting in head-gates, cutting fence-posts and digging ditches. When the old mining fever would come back I would go to the mountains and do some prospecting. I relocated the Wild Deer mine on Flat Creek, and two other claims over the ridge on Granite Creek. Here very rich gold ore was later discovered, and it became the site of National City, a one time flourishing mining camp.

This was the period of an extreme financial crisis that really amounted to a panic. It was hard to find a job at any kind of work. My brother-in-law, Jim Minor, and I went to Delamar. The first day we rode to Jack Baudoin's place. He was an old settler, very proud of his reckless son, Tom. He had a pair of wild horses in the corral, necked together with a strong rope, and asked us if we would drive them to the Owyhee River, saying that it would be no bother, they would go along the road without trouble. When he turned them out of the corral the next morning they started direct for Grassy Mountain. Jim started after them and after a ride of ten miles or more turned them toward the ford, but they broke again and swam the river. We followed, turned them and they swam back. Even tied together by the necks as they were, they kept us on the run. It was late afternoon when we got them into the corral at the station.

When we got to Delamar we found a crowd of unemployed men, but asked for a job only to learn that there would be no chance of work in the near future. So we started for home. The first night we stopped at Billy Beers', who lived on a big ranch with a big family and a big lot of cattle. Everything was big about Billy Beers, he was a big hearty fellow himself, and he liked big meals. When we sat down at table, the steak platter was not as heavily loaded as he thought it ought to be and he said with gentle good-nature:

'Mamma, can't we have some steak, God damn it, can't we have some steak? Here we've got a thousand head of god-damned steers and a god-damned Chinaman to cut them up any time you want it, and we can't get a god-damned steak? God damn it, mamma, now can't we have some steak?"

During these days of stress and privation my father-in-law received official notice from the government that the land upon which we had homesteaded was to be reserved for the Indians. This did not affect my brother-in-law, Jim, who had taken up his homestead on the hay reservation, but it was a fearful blow to the old man and to me. It seemed as if a black curtain had been pulled down on the future; there was no ray of hope. I broke out in a spirit of desperation and said that we should not starve as long as I had the old Springfield rifle and there were cattle on the range. Shortly afterward I moved my wife and baby to Winnemucca. There was nothing left; no compensation for the work I had put into the homestead, for the house I had built, the fences I had run, the trees I had set out.

My money was all used up. There was no chance of getting a job around that part of Nevada, so I started for Angels' Camp in California, beat my way to Auburn only to learn that there had been a fire in the camp and a lot of men were out of work there too. I met a contingent of Coxey's Army heading east, caught up with them at Reno, Nevada. With another fellow I made the trip through the Truckee snow-sheds in a box-car; it was so cold that the frost hung in festoons inside the car from the top and sides. We had to keep walking up and down the car to keep from freezing to death.

From Reno I went with a crowd of the army to Wadsworth. Some of them told me that they were going to Washington, D. C., to demand work, that there were other armies of jobless men going from the South and East for the same purpose. One said that "General" Coxey was going to ask Congress to pass a law to build roads, another said something about "non-interest-bearing bonds," but it seemed to me that they were all going to Washington as a living petition to demand work or that work should be started by the government for the unemployed.

* * *

Haywood in the next instalment writes of how he continued with Coxey's army in the hard times of the early '90s of last century. Discouraged at inability to find work for wife and baby. Puzzled at the unemployment problem. A great light; the rail strike of 1894; the American Railway Union and Gene Debs; contract mining at Kennedy; Jerry-the-bum; Haywood a faro-dealer; broke again; off to Silver City,